The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,507—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY,

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous), Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	19th Oct.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.I. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.I. CORONANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.I. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA THERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1895.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. L. LEFTWICH, R.N.R., will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 17th October 1895.

Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Assurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street, House,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 19th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 17th October, at Noon, callingtat Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahamerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, about the 15th October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, about the 18th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 24th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 30th October, 1895, for the Supply of Five Hundred Tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY WELSH COALS to be delivered at the port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 30th November, 1895.

The Tenders should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, and should specify proposed date of delivery.

Bhavnagar, 9th October, 1895.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the public are hereby cautioned that, if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1895.

SNOWFLAKE OIL

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on theBoxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
IN THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD.

ABOUT 10,000 cft. of rubble stone suitable for uncoursed rubble masonry or broken metal. Apply to the Executive Engineer Defences Division, Fort.

BERTRAM A. G. SHELLEY, Lt., R.E.,
For Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Dn., Military Works.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place in the KODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, from 4th November, 1895.

2. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

Teak, 1,740 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
Blackwood, 3 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Junglewood, 5 ,, ,, ,, ,,

3. The Timber will be arranged in Lots, and put up to Auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 15th September, 1895.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.



BURGUNDY WINES.

	CASH. Qts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Per Doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN	44 0	23 8	49 0	26 4
POMARD	25 0	13 12	27 14	15 6
MACON	23 0	12 12	25 10	14 4
BEAUNE	28 8	15 12	31 12	17 8
CHABLIS	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12

THESE WINES ARE OF UNUSUAL VALUE, AND ARE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

Gladstone Bags.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Holdalls.
Rug Straps.
Money Purses.
Brandy Flasks.
Bathing Tubs
Pocket Filters.
Tiffin Baskets.
Writing Cases.
Wines.
Camp Beds.
Trunks.

Hat Boxes.
Courier Bags.
Toilet Requisites.
Sponges.
Dressing Cases.
Lamps.
Travelling Ice Boxes.
Railway Reading Lamps.
Tourist Cases.
Spirits.
Camp Tables.
Camp Stoves.
Portmanteaux.

Bonnet Boxes.
Hand Bags.
Sovereign Cases.
Sponge Bags.
Filters.
Lamps in Cases.
Water Bottles.
Stationery.
Enamel Ware.
Provisions.
Camp Chairs.
Ice Refrigerators.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO.

ARE NOW MAKING THEIR

SECOND GREAT SHOW OF

NEW GOODS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW FLOWERS,
NEW HOSIERY,
NEW GLOVES.

NEW LACES,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

A STOCK OF THE NEWEST GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED !

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents :—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES !!

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA

C. P. AND CO.'S BRAND

Is Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	106 0	98 0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77 0	70 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78 8	71 8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	33 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	42 12
And others.		

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES. From ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.		
Carlowitzer	25 0	22 8
Ofner Adlersberger	22 0	20 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.		
Rudesheimer	38 8	34 14
Hochheimer	32 8	29 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	25 0

BORDEAUX—RED.		
LAFITE	44 8	40 4
Larose	30 8	27 12
St. JULIEN	26 8	24 0
St. Estephe	22 8	20 8
Medoc	19 8	17 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	13 4
Bal and Co's St. Julien	14 8	13 4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Sauternes	26 8	24 0
Graves	22 8	20 8

BURGUNDY.		
Chambertin	42 8	38 4
VOLNAY	30 8	27 10
Beaune	26 8	24 0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25 8	23 2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.		
Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	43 14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	43 14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	31 4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	25 0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	29 8
MENERES' White Port	26 0	24 0
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	25 14
Spanish Port	20 8	18 14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	33 12

MADEIRA.		
East India, BLACK Capsule	54 8	49 4

SHERRY.		
AMONTILLADO, A-I	52 8	47 8
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	45 8
Amoroso	38 8	34 14
Invalids'	38 8	34 14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	29 8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	27 10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	25 14
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	25 14
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	21 6
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	21 12

COGNAC.		
RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56 8	52 0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50 8	46 10
Three Stars do. ***	46 8	43 0
Two Stars do. **	43 8	40 6
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	37 10
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33 0	31 0
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	26 0	24 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	27 12
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old)	60 0	54 0
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24 8	23 4
Do. *	23 8	22 4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....	25 4

WHISKY. SPECIALITY.	Per Doz. Bottles, Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles, Cash. Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30 0	27 0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	39 8
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	46 10
Do. 5 ,, ,,	45 8	42 4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38 0	35 6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38 0	35 6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	33 4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28 0	26 8
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC.	31 0	28 0
Glentromie, Special Blend	32 0	30 0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33 0	30 8
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29 8	27 12
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30 0	27 8
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	32 8	30 8
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH"	32 8	30 8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29 0	27 4
Roy, Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26 8	24

SPIRITS.		
Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	31 0
Pineapple	31 8	29 0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30 8	28 10
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	28 10

LIQUEURS, &c.		
Chartreuse, Green	132 0	120 0
Do. Yellow	106 8	96 0
BENEDICTINE	84 8	76 8
Curacao	72 8	66 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66 8	60 0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56 8	51 0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	46 8
Angostura Bitters	63 8	57 0
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	33 8
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	22 4
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18 8	.....

ALSO—

Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.	Per Gallon Credit. Rs. a.	Per Gallon Cash. Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16 12	15 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13 0	11 12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13 0	11 12
One Star Cognac *	15 4	13 12
Two Star do. **	16 4	14 12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11 12	10 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12	10 12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13 0	11 12

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons ; Hogsheads of 64 gallons ; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6 6	4 4
Do. do. do. Extra Stout	6 6	4 4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners.	6 6	4 4
Kopas Non-Alcoholic Ale	7 8	4 2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9 0	5 8

BULK ALE.	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs. a.	Kilderkins. Rs. a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60 0	30 0
Jeffrey & Co.'s "Edinburgh Ale"	53 0	.....

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

BOMBAY RETAIL AGENTS :—

Messrs. BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AND FELICE CORNAGLIA, East Street, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BELL LANE,

FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, for "DIWALI" (Hindu) Holiday.

NOTICE.

THE Public desiring to see the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS from TUESDAY to SATURDAY next, are informed that the following is the route laid down:—

I. Carriages Starting from the Town Hall should proceed along Bazaar Gate Street and after passing the Bazaar Gate Street Police Station turn into Hornby Road South of the Municipal Garden, thence pass by the Gaiety Theatre into Cruickshank Road, Carnac Road and Sheikh Memon Street and Mumbadevi; they will then proceed along Kalbadevi Road upto Robert Money. Institution, at which point they will turn and pass up Kalbadevi, Mumbadevi, Pydhoni and Bhendy Bazaar Roads to J. J. Hospital.

II. Carriages starting from J. J. Hospital will go down the Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhoni and Mumbadevi Roads into Sheikh Memon Street and pass along the Hornby Road, Victoria Terminus into Bazaar Gate Street, upto the Town Hall, where they will turn and follow the route laid down in para. I.

In the event of a crush in Sheikh Memon Street (Marwady Bazaar), Carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamsett Street, Abdul Rahiman Street, on to Hornby Road.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th October, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby, given that SHAMRAO GOONAJI VELINKER is no longer in the employ of Messrs. NARANJI DWARKADAS & Co., or in the service of me the undersigned Naranji Dwarkadas. If any person, therefore, deals or engages in any transaction with him as if on behalf of the said firm of Naranji Dwarkadas & Co. or on my behalf, such person will do so at his risk and peril.

NOTICE is hereby also given that no person holds any authority to SIGN either on behalf of the said firm or on my own behalf.

N. DWARKADAS & CO.,
NARANJI DWARKADAS.

Bombay, 14th October, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RUNNING OF THE UP AND DOWN SOUTH EAST MAIL TRAINS BETWEEN RAICHUR AND BOMBAY.

THE public are advised in consequence of the breach at the SEENA RIVER the UP MAIL TRAIN LEAVING RAICHUR at 11-15 and ARRIVING at SHOLAPUR at 17-40 will stop at SHOLAPUR for the night, and leave there the following morning as a SPECIAL TRAIN and run to BOMBAY to the undermentioned time bill:—

		H. M.	
Sholapur	Dep.	5-45	
East Bank Seena River	Arri.	6.20	
CROSS THE RIVER SEENA IN BOATS.			
West Bank Seena River	Dep.	7-40	
Barsi Road	Arri.	8-54	
Do.	Dep.	9- 0	
Dhond	Arri.	11-12	Halt 20 Minutes for Breakfast.
Do.	Dep.	11-32	
Poona	Arri.	13- 0	
Do.	Dep.	13-10	
Lonauli	Arri.	14-38	Halt 15 Minutes for Luncheon.
Do.	Dep.	14-53	
Kalyan	Arri.	17- 7	
Do.	Dep.	17-12	
Victoria Terminus Bombay	Arr.	18-20	
Bombay Time		17-50	

2. First and Second Class Passengers travelling by the Up Mail Train can stop for the night at Hotgi Junction where there is a Refreshment Room, and a Train will bring them to Sholapur the following morning in time to proceed by the Special Train leaving there at 5-45.

3. There will be no alteration in the Running of the Down Mail Train from Bombay to Raichur, but in consequence of the delay in crossing the Seena River in Boats, and the diversion over the Bori River, the Train may arrive on some occasions too late to connect with the Madras Mail Train, and Passengers will then have to remain at Raichur all night.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Fourteenth of October, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that Mr. RAMCHUNDRA VITHOBA BALAJEE, has contracted to sell, All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khateralli Lane, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 349, New No. 2216, Old Survey No. 614, New Survey No. 7974, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D, Ward No. 1037 (2), Street No. 28A, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Himatram Nurbher[illegible]am, on or towards the West by the Khateralli La[illegible], on said, on or towards the North by the house [illegible] aforesaid Ghanshamdas, on or towards the South [illegible] Girdharhouse of Purshotam Narayen and partly [illegible] partly by the Manmohandas Ramjee and others, and that [illegible] the house of ing any right, title or interest in or to th[illegible] any person having whether by way of sale, lease, gift, lien, [illegible] aforesaid property wise howsoever should make the sa[illegible] inheritance or otherwise the Undersigned at our Office [illegible] known in writing to to the Collector and the Muni[illegible] (No. 5, Hornby Row), and 14 days from the date hereof, oth[illegible]ipality of Bombay within completed without referenc[illegible]erwise the purchase will be Dated the 11th day of Octo[illegible] to such claims if any exist.—[illegible]ber, 1895.

DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned M[illegible] BHAIDAS NAROTUMDAS has from MONDAY, the [illegible] 7th of October, 1895, RETIRED from the Firm of ITCHHA[illegible]RAM HARJIVANDAS, which used to be carried on [illegible] by all the Undersigned Messrs. BHAIDAS NAROTU[illegible]MDAS, CHANDULAL ITCHHARAM and MAGANLAL ITCHHARAM in Co-partnership at Bombay, Me[illegible] Town and Baroda, and as from that date the said [illegible]rs. Chandulal Itchharam and Maganlal Itchharam are the owners of the said Firm and will be entitled to all the outstandings due to and liable for all the debts due by the said Firm.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1895.

BHAIDAS NAROTAMDAS.

ચંદુલાલ ઇછારાંમ,
i.e. CHANDULAL ITCHHARAM.

મગનલાલ ઇછારાંમ,
i.e. MAGANLAL ITCHHARAM.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. NASSERWANJI DORABJI BHADA, has contracted to sell the property hereunder described, All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1895.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town on the West side of the Khetwady Fourth Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement on the side of the said Khetwady Fourth Street, from North to South 60 feet in breadth on the side of the Khetwady Fifth Street, from North to South 31 feet in breadth and on the North side in a straight line one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet in length equivalent to 655 square yards be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1988, 1989, 1995, and 1997, and New Nos. 9118, 9127 and 9129, and Old Survey Nos. 721, 722, 731 and 732, and New No. 5425 and under tenure quit and ground rent and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1921, and Street No. 16, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Khetwady fourth Street, on or towards the West by Khetwady fifth Street, on or towards the North by the property of Kawasjee Jeevanjee Daroowalla or Cooper, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dorabjee Pallonjee Paoowalla, and partly by the property of Dhanjibhai Sorabji Maliganmwalla, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada and his tenants, together with the use and enjoyment in common with the owners and occupiers of the property on the North of the said premises of the well situate on the said Northern side of the said premises.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers Attorneys.

ASQUITH & LORD,

AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR

"DR. JAEGER'S"

PURE NATURAL WOOL

—HOSIERY—

LADIES' & GENTS' DEPTS.

Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,

OUTFITTERS,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!

TIVOLI THEATRE.

By Special desire,

THE NEW ALFRED THEATRICAL Co.

WILL PERFORM

FEESANAY AJAYAB,

ALIAS

KHOORSHEEDE ZARNIGAR

In Urdu language, with magnificent dresses and artistic sceneries.

Box plan at the TIVOLI THEATRE.
Performance to commence at 9 P. M.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that my BOMBAY AGENCY carried on under the Style of F. SAUQUET and Co., is CLOSED from THIS DATE, except for the Liquidation of previous engagements. Mr. WALTER THACKER is entrusted with my Power of Attorney for that Liquidation. My Havre Firm will be continued as previously.

FERNAND SAUQUET.

Le Havre, 1st October, 1895.

THE Undersigned have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS in BOMBAY, as EXPORT and IMPORT MERCHANTS.

WALTER THACKER & Co.,
14, Sirdar's Palace.

15th October, 1895.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	= „	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 498, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAU Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ⅛ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ⅛ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. REDDY,
Acting Manager.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
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IN DRESS GOODS.

MILLINERY,

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FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

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THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

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FIRE. **ROYAL** LIFE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars Apply to—

KING KING & CO.,
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ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
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Post Free.

Annum	Rs. 12
Yearly	„ 6
terly	„ 3

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Athletic Sports and "At Home" by the R.A. Officers, on Gymkhana Ground, 4 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society: Mr. R. P. Karkaria's paper on a Pehlvi Treatise, 5-15 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Grant Road Branch (in Haji Cassum's bungalow), Annual Social, Lieut.-Col. Freeman presiding, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Castle Eden and Bahaduri entered, and the steamers Clan Munroe and Hiroshima Maru left the dock on Sunday; the steamer Simla left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Wistow Hall and Khedive entered and the steamers Armenia and Mount Tabor left the dock on Sunday; the steamer Verona left it on Saturday.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held, this evening, at 5-15 p.m. when a paper on "The Teleology of the Pehlvi Shikand Gumanik Vijar" and "Cicero's De Natura Deorum," will be read by Mr. R. P. Karkaria.

REPORTED LOSS OF DIAMONDS.—Messrs. Framji Sands and Co., having their place of business at Dalal Street, Fort, have reported to the police that, on Saturday, one of their peons dropped a packet of diamonds, worth Rs. 2,000, somewhere between Dalal Street and the General Post Office.

CHARITY ABUSED.—On Sunday evening, a Hindu lad called at the house of Mr. Rowji Bhavrao, a superintendent in the Public Works Department, and asked for alms, which were given. After he had left, Mr. Bhavrao discovered that the lad had carried away with him a silver watch, a gold chain, and a gold ring, collectively valued at Rs. 155.

THE SUR DESAI OF SAWANTWADI.—Sardar Raghunathrao Babu Saheb, Sur Desai of Sawantwadi, arrived in Bombay from Vingorla, on Sunday night, by the s. s. Sabarmati, with a retinue of sixty-two followers, and left last night for Baroda by the mail train from Grant Road station. During his short sojourn in Bombay the Sardar put up in the bungalow of Mr. Panachand Hirachand at Falkland Road.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held, on Sunday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, touching the death of Senbai, a Hindu girl, aged five years. The deceased was living with her parents on the second floor of a house at Bhendi Bazar. On Sunday morning, whilst she was looking out of a window, she lost her balance and fell on the road, a distance of twenty-five feet. She was picked up in an unconscious state and died within half-an-hour. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Bhoiwada, near Matunga, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Rukhmel, aged 25 years. It appears that the husband of the deceased, on the night of Friday last, accused her of misbehaving herself with a man named Govind. On Saturday evening she was found missing from the house, and on inquiry her body was found floating in a well near her house yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded

A SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon the coroner, held an inquest at the Marine Lines Railway Station, touching the death of a Hindu (name unknown). It appears that the deceased, yesterday morning, at about 9-30, put his neck on the left rail of the down line, in front of the tender of an engine attached to down the special goods train of the G. I. P. Railway. The tender, engine and nine waggons passed over his neck, cutting his head clear off. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Baboo Pandoo, a Hindu, aged about 55 years, and residing at Girgaum Road, was, on the 3rd instant, knocked down and run over by a tram-car. He was removed to the Gokuldas Hospital, where it was found that one-half of his right foot was crushed from toes upwards exposing the bones which necessitated amputation of the foot. After admission to the hospital he became worse, and died there at about 2-45 p.m., yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.—A most successful little concert and entertainment took place at the Byculla Girls' School, on Wednesday evening, resulting in a clear gain of Rs. 527, for the object in view—the replacing of the worn-out furniture of the school. The programme was as under:—Pianoforte Solo Valse, by Miss Dwyer; Part Songs—(a) "Happy Childhood," (b) "Spring Time," by the children of the school; Contralto Solo, "Where'er you go," by Miss Humphrey; Baritone Solo, "Ask Nothing More," by Mr. Peterkin; Violin, "Serenade Briliant," by Miss Pedraza; Soprano Solo, "Waiting," by Miss Tudball; Pianoforte Solo, by Mrs. Bloth; and Coster Song, "The Nipper Lullaby," by Mr. Lane. The entertainment concluded with a farce, entitled "A Regular Fix," in which the various characters were sustained by Messrs. A. E. Bice, J. C. Brooks, T. H. Thorburn, D. D. Lane, Dwyer, and W. F. Savage, and the Misses Thorburn, Gawthorne, Savage, and Dwyer.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Pherozshah Hoshung Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. J. Gillispi appeared to answer to a charge of defamation preferred against her by William Gonsalves, an engineer in the G. I. P. Railway. In the absence of Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, at Nasik, Mr. Velinker conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. De Souza. In a letter written by accused to her mother, she asked the latter to keep an eye on her daughter, Charlotte Rebeiro, with whom it was alleged the complainant was misbehaving. The latter further said that several persons had spoken to the accused about the conduct of complainant, and referred to complainant as that "blackguard," etc. Mr. De Souza admitted the letter, but contended that it came within one of the exceptions to section 500 of I. P. C., and that, therefore, the accused was not liable. The magistrate remarked that on the face of it, the letter was of a defamatory character, and that the hearing must be proceeded with. Mr De Souza, thereupon, informed the court that his client was prepared to withdraw all the imputations in the letter, and to offer an apology and express her regret for having sent such a letter. The apology having been accepted, the charge was withdrawn, and accused discharged.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADAVIE CIRCLE.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, honorary treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and out-station donations from 1st July to 30th September, 1895, towards the endowment and general funds:—H. H. Raja Baldeo Singh, Rs. 50; H. H. the Rani Saheb of Radhanpur, H. H. the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Dhurbhanga, K. C. I. E., and Vali Lokaman Merum Durbar Saheb, each Rs. 25; Messrs. A. J. Saldanha and Sons, Rs. 20; Rao Bahadur Jaisingrao Angria, Rs. 15; H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur (second donation), H. H. the Jaghirdar of Arni, H. H. the Maharaja Sir Rawaneshwar Prasad Singh, Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Rani Hemant Kumari Debi, the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbeary Ghose, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, R. B., and T. D. L., each Rs. 10; H. H. Shanker Rao Chimnaji, Sirdar Shams-ul-Ulma, Khan Bahadur Dr. Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp, the Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachary, Khan Bahadur Manekji N. Nanavati, B. A., LL. B., Rao Bahadur Coopooswamy V. Moodliar, Mr. V. L. Narasimham Pantulu, A Friend, F. A. O., T. W. B., C. B. L., H. E. E. P., Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas, Mr. Premchund Roychand, B. N. and Co., H. B., and Mr. C. Rama Rao, each Rs. 5; the Hon'ble Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji, Rs. 3; The Raja of Mudhol and Rao Bahadur Dr. Vishram Ramjee Gholloy, each Rs. 2. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain T. Rassevich, from Trieste, left Aden, for Bombay, on the 13th instant (morning). She carries the following passengers:—

Brooke, Mr
Birkinshaw, Mr
Bredenkamp, Mr W
Cazzanega, Sister
Forbes, Mr and Mrs A F C
Fideman, Mr
Godfrey, Mr and Mrs
Ghika, Prince and son
Glawmelli, Sister
Guzago, Sister
Glchwind, Mr
Gilardelli, Revd
Gawthorne, Mr
Howard, Mr and Mrs J E
Hadow, Mr
Krause, Miss
Lamont, Mrs
Millard, Mr W S
Mest, Mrs A
Muir, Mr, Mrs and children
MacDowell, Mr H
Manna, Rev
Nisbet, Mr I
Nogari, Sister A
Nogari, Sister C
Pazzo, Rev Dr
Rosenburg, Baron and Baroness von
Roland, Mr
Setna, Mr P D
Smidt, Mr and Mrs
Surveyor, Dr N F
Sixt, Mr C
Smidt, Mr and Mrs H
Stierlin, Mrs
Santini, Sister
Steerlin, Rev
Sinelli, Rev
Target, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Treasury, Mr
Tate, Mrs H R
Urshom, Miss
Urshon, Mr
Wigram, Mr E F E
Willard, Mr and Mrs P

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR.

THE death is announced of the Maharaja of Jodhpore, who was born in 1837 and was therefore 58 years of age at the time of his death. For a period of two and twenty years he had ruled justly and well over a State 37,000 square miles in extent out with a population of one and three-quarter millions chiefly Hindoos, but including about 155,000 Mahomedans and about 172,000 Jains. In point of extent the Jodhpur State is larger than any of the smaller European States, and is somewhat larger than Bavaria and Saxony combined; in population it surpasses the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Maharajah maintained a military force of 3,162 cavalry, 3,653 infantry, and 121 guns; and was entitled to a salute of 21 guns (including 4 guns personal). The family cognisance was the falcon, the sacred "garur" of the Solar Rajputs. The Maharaja, who was a Grand Commander of the Star of India, was the Chief of the great Rahtor tribe or clan of the Rajputs, claiming direct decent from the legendary hero Rama, and, like the Sesodias of Udaipur and the Kachwahas of Jaipur, representing the royal line of the "Surya Vansa" or Solar race. The proper name of the State, the capital of which is Jodhpur (from the name of its founder), is Marwar—anciently "Marusthan," "the land of death," a term applied formerly not only to the country of Marwar, but to the whole of the Great Indian Desert from the Sutlej to the Indian Ocean, Tod, in his learned "Annals of Rajasthan," says of the family of the Jodhpur Maharaja—"It requires neither 'Bhat' nor Bard to illustrate its nobility; a series of splendid deeds which time cannot obliterate has emblazoned the Rahtor name on the historical tablet where all these races have gained a place in the Temple of Fame, it is almost invidious to select, but truth compels me to place the Rahtor with the Chauhan on the very pinnacle." In Tod's work the "Annals of Marwar" occupy a place only second to those of Mewar (or Udaipur), and present a most interesting view of feudalism in India. Even to the present day the feudal Thakurs of Rajputana—feudatories of their Highnesses the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajahs of Jodhpore and Jaipur, and the other Princes of this territory—are nobles of high account and great local power. Up to 1194 A. D. the Rahtor family were rulers of the vast Empire of Kanauj. The famous Jaichand was the last King of Kanauj, and his grandson, Sivaji, migrated westward to Marwar. Scions of the family became rulers of Bikanir and Kishngarh in Rajputana of Idar and Ahmednagar in Gujarat, and elsewhere. Mandor, the ancient capital of Marwar, was conquered by Rao Chanda, who was tenth in decent from Sivaji, about the year 1382 A. D. His grandson Jodh, the eldest of twenty-four sons of Rinmal, moved the capital from Mandor to Jodhpur in 1459 A. D. After resisting the Emperor Babar and the Afghan Sher Shah, Jodh ultimately had to submit to the Great Mogul, Akbar, and sent his son Udai Singh to take service at Delhi; and ultimately Udai Singh's sister, the famous Jodh Bai, became the consort of the Mogul monarch. When Udai Singh's son, Raja Sur Sing, succeeded to the "gadi" of Jodhpur, he rose to high favour with his Imperial uncle, and was the general of Akbar's troops who added Gujarat and the Deccan to the Mogul Empire. His son, Raja Jaswant Singh, was the general whom the Emperor Shah Jahan sent against his rebellious son Aurangzebe, and was defeated by the latter. The successor of Jaswant Singea was a posthumous son the famous Ajit Singh. In his time Aurangzebe in person attacked Rajputana, sacked Jodhpur, and ordered the conversion of the Rajputs to Mahomedanism. But Ajit Singh formed a league with Udaipur and Jaipur, and the combined forces of the three great Rajput States held in check the armies of Aurangzebe. One stipulation of this league is famous, and was disastrous to Jodhpur and Jaipur by reason of the domestic feuds it caused. It was to the effect that the Jodhpur and Jaipur families, who had lost the privilege of marrying Princesses of Udaipur because they had given their own daughters to the Mogul Emperors, should recover this privilege, on condition that the issue of any marriage with an Udaipur Princess should succeed to the Raj before all other children. Ajit Sing was murdered by his son Bakht Singh, and heavy troubles thereafter befell the Rahtor family. There was a long war between the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur who were rival suitors for the hand of a princess of Udaipur. Amir Khan, the great Pindari leader (afterwards Nawab of Tonk), took sides, first with Jaipur, then with Jodhpur, and plundered and utterly exhausted both States in turn. At last the British Government intervened, and by a treaty in 1818 Jodhpur became a feudatory of the Paramount Power. Raja Man Singh died in 1843, leaving no son, and the nobles and Court officials, with the consent of the British Government, elected Takht Sing, Raja of Ahmednaagar, a descendant of Ajit Singh, to the vacant "gadi." The Raja Takht Singh did good service during the Mutiny of 1857. He died in 1873, and was succeeded by the late Maharaja. His Highness will be succeeded by his son, Kunwar Sardah Singh, who is now sixteen years of age.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholder of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Marine Street, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their tenth annual report of the working of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1895. You will see from the audited balance-sheet and the abstract of profit and loss account that the net earnings of the year under review amounts to Rs 1,73,304-15-11, including the balance of Rs 2,108-4-2 brought forward from last account. Your directors hope that this result will be considered satisfactory. Out of the above-mentioned profit of Rs 1,73,304-15-11, your directors have paid an instalment of Rs. 50 per share as interim dividend for the (6) six months ended 31st December last, absorbing Rs 42,450, and thus leaving the balance of Rs. 1,30,854-15-11 to be disposed of, which your directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—For the payment of second half-yearly dividend ending 30th June, 1895, at Rs. 50 a share Rs. 42,450; to the credit of depreciation account for machinery Rs. 57,000; to the credit of depreciation account for buildings Rs. 3,000; Rs. 60,000; to the credit of bonus account to be paid to the company's servants Rs. 2,000; to the credit of equalization of dividend account Rs. 20,000; balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 6,404-15-11; total Rs. 1,30,854-15-11. The additional machinery alluded to in last year's report has already been working, and your mill at present consists of 601 looms, 26,284 ring spindles with preparatory machinery as well as re-sizing, calendering and dyeing machinery on a small scale. All these your directors believe will be a source of improving the working of your mill satisfactorily. Your mill buildings together with machinery, and stock-in-trade, here and at out-stations, have been insured to the extent of Rs 22,95,000 by virtue of clause 87 of the articles of association of the company, Mr. Muggonlal Dulpatram and Mr. Dawoodbhai Moosabhai (two of the directors) retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. In conclusion your directors request you to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A second half-yearly dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared. The retiring directors, Messrs. Muggunlal Dalpatram and Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, were re-elected. Messrs. Mansooklal Muggunlal and Chhagonlal Morlidhur were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and agents for their able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs. With the usual compliment to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—The decision at which his Highness the Gaekwar has arrived in the case of Mr. Bapat can scarcely be described as judicial. As we pointed out the case has been invested with great political importance in Baroda, the inquiry into the charges of corruption and extortion brought against Mr. Bapat, a Mahratta, being regarded as a struggle between the Mahratta and Guzerathi sections of the community. The Gaekwar himself is a Mahratta of the Mahrattas, and, rightly or wrongly, the way in which things were managed after the Bapat Commission was appointed, aroused considerable discontent in the State, one step which was held to indicate partiality being the appointment of a warm sympathiser with Mr. Bapat to the post of Judicial Dewan. In the end, the Commission found eleven out of twelve charges proved against Mr. Bapat; but the Gaekwar, taking counsel with the Judicial Dewan among others, has resolved that Mr. Bapat "be freed of the charges," which means presumably that he is not to be prosecuted. At the same time he is dismissed from the service of the State. Plainly, if such a conclusion is to be defended, it must be on other grounds than that of strict justice. If Mr. Bapat was guilty, he ought certainly to have been punished; and if he was not guilty, he ought not to have been dismissed from the service of the State. The compromise adopted is pretty certain to be seized upon by the Guzerathis as an additional proof that their Mahratta rivals are being unduly favoured, and this is an impression which the Gaekwar's Government would do well to remove rather than to confirm.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic for you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

CRICKET.

A VERY interesting match was played on Christ. Plain on Saturday between the Young Native Cricket Club and Young Jolly Cricket Club, in which the Parsees were defeated by 9 wickets and 36 runs. Mr. A. R. Ranjit wisely selected his team. Mr. M. H. Kirtiker took 6 wickets for one run only, Below is the full score:—

YOUNG JOLLY C. C.

Shir. b Kirtiker K	0
Bangali, c Rao, b Kirtiker M	2
Divecha, c Kirtiker M, b Kirtiker	5
Mobed (capt), b Kirtiker M	1
Jayker, c Kirtiker M, b Kirtiker	1
Balaporia, b Kirtiker M	1
Gorwala, run out	2
Major, c Dhurandhar, b Kirtiker	0
Chinoy, b Kirtiker M	0
Dubash, not out	0
Supariwalla, b Kirtiker M	0
Extras	4
Total	16

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Kirtiker M	42	1	7	6
Kirtiker	40	11	3	3

YOUNG NATIVE C C.

Kirtiker M, not out	27
Pai, b Balaporia	8
Kirtiker, not out	8
Ranjit A R (capt), Dhurandhar, Kirtiker M R, Kirtiker, B N, Kotharek, Rao S K, Kirtiker M H	To bat
Extras	9
Total	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Chinoy	40	18	1	0
Mobed	15	5	0	0
Balaporia	20	18	0	0

THE Surat High School Cricket team played a match at Ahmedabad with the Hindu Cricket team on the 6th, with the Ahmedabad High School team on the 7th, with the European Gymkana on the 9th, and at Broach with the High School team on the 10th.

The following are the scores:—

I.—THE HINDU TEAM.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Bhogilal	7		1
Kavi (senior)	2		6
Narhary	8		4
Lakhi	3		2
Sadashiv	0		0
Jivanlal	6		5
Keshavlal	6		0
Madhubhai	6		4
Baloobhai	0		0
Ghelabhai, not out	2		2
Kavi (minor)	0	not out	0
Extras	7		6
Total	47		24

I.—THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.
1st Innings.

S H Commissariatevala	7
M C Agalia	0
B D Enty	10
E C Vakil	9
G A Megha	69
P A Mamoon	9
E A Ismile	24
D S Baria	14
J M Bhani	1
A Rusulji	2
A C Moorad, not out	0
Extras	16
Total	161

The Surat High School team won the game by 11 wickets and 90 runs.

II.—AHMEDABAD HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings
Lakhia		not out	0
Malcolm	4		6
Bhavanisingh	2		1
Romer	1		3
Guffar H	3		20
Contractor K	0		27
Setna P	4		1
R Vakil	0		7
Narharg	8		3
Jivanlal	0	not out	7
Byramji S	2		1
Extras	3		10
Total	27		86

II.—THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

	1st Innings		2nd Innings.
S H Commissariatevala	0		0
G A Megha	41	not out	7
E A Ismile	1	not out	1
M C Angalia	20	to bat	
B D Enty	7	to bat	
E C Vakil	0	to bat	
P A Mamoon	0	to bat	
D S Baria	25	to bat	
J M Bham	8	to bat	
A Rusulji	0	to bat	
A C Moorad, not out	2	to bat	
Extras	3		0
Total	107		8

The Surat High School team won the game by 9 wickets and 4 runs.

III.—THE AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings		2nd Innings.
Mr Leggatt	5	not out	3
Mr Robertson	7		4
Mr Mactier	6		17
Mr Wier	0		3
Mr Walsh	3		12
Mr Kelley	4		8
Mr Jones, not out	7		4
Mr Geoghegan	1		2
Lt Tiddicott	0	to bat	
Br Willkins	1	not out	
Cop Canning	0	to bat	
Extras	5		1
Total	39		54

III.—THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.
1st Innings.

S H Commissariatevala	2
M C Angalia	5
B D Enty	19
E C Vakil	0
G A Megha	90
P A Mamoon	8
E A Ismaile, not out	13
D S Baria, J M Bham, M R Kothawala, A C Moria	to bat
Extras	18
Total	155

IV.—THE BROACH HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

	1st Innings		2nd Innings.
P S Jamusaria	6		1
F H Daruvala	3		5
S R Daruvala	2		0
F H Doctor	0		0
R M Borkaji	2		2
H J Daruvala	2	not out	2
F A Lavari	2		2
J A Lakdawala	3		0
R R Dalal	7		1
N M Keravala	0		0
K D Commissariatewala, not out	3		7
Extras	5		8
Total	35		28

IV.—THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

	1st Innings		2nd Innings.
G A Megha	22		0
E A Ismaile	5	not out	3
B D Enty	10		0
E C Vakil	4	not out	3
N Vandot	0	to bat,	
P A Manoom	11	to bat,	
M C Angalia	1	to bat,	
D S Baria	1	to bat,	
J M Bham	0	to bat,	
A C Moorad	2	to bat,	
B J Kheswala	1	to bat,	
Extras	1		5
Total	58		3

The Surat High School team won the game by 8 wickets and 3 runs.

WHAT a terrible state of things prevail in the Municipal hospital at Negapatam exclaims the *Madras Times*. The Civil Surgeon reports:—"The European and Eurasian patients have no separate cook. The Hindu cook, who is employed for the general class of patients, does not know to cook to the taste of European and Eurasian patients, and hence these patients are put to great disadvantage." The authorities should now give the Hindu patients a turn of this disadvantage, by employing, say, a French *chef*, instead of the present Hindu cook! We notice that the Civil Surgeon suggests something of the kind, for he proposes to substitute for "1 cook" on "the present establishment," "1 cook for European and Eurasian patients."

LORD ARMSTRONG, speaking at the annual meeting of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Company, drew attention to the fact that the war material supplied by the firm had been proved thoroughly efficient in the naval engagements between China and Japan and that, in consequence, they had received not only compliments, but important orders for a further supply. The Japanese victories, achieved mainly through the arming of their ships with quick-firing guns, had, Lord Armstrong said, put beyond question the merits of modern artillery with all its refined and elaborate mechanism, though the problem of the comparative value of various classes of battleships was still unsolved.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Burma Command has of late had the not very desirable experience of a good many Generals in turn and nobody long. A short time ago the late Major-General Crealock held the whole Command; while Major-General Hamilton, R. E., who only attained his present rank in November 1894, and was in charge of the Rangoon District, and Major-General Bird, who also only attained his present rank not very long ago, reigned at Mandalay. When Major-General Crealock had to quit Burma on sick leave, Major-General Corrie Bird Brigadier-General as he then was) temporarily assumed the Burma Command, as he was senior to Major-General (then Brigadier-General) Hamilton; and he wes given the local rank of Major-General, the date of obtaining such rank being slightly prior to that of Major-General Hamilton's commission as Major-General. General Corrie Bird was thus enabled to retain the Command even after General Hamilton received his promotion. Some time later General Corrie Bird in his turn received the substantive rank of Major-General; and of course his local rank lapsed *ipso facto*; but his commission as Major-General was dated some months after that of General Hamilton's; so he had to revert to his original district of Mandalay, when he was shortly succeeded by Brigadier-General Donald McLeod. The appointment of General Stedman ends a series of changes which can hardly have made for efficiency.

IMPROVED sanitation and the extension of vaccination in the Tinnevely District appear to have effected a remarkable diminution in the death-rate arising from small-pox during the last four years. The figures, which are taken from a concise annual report on Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries in the District for 1894 95, show that whereas in 1891-92 the deaths from small-pox were 3,934 and in the following year only 1,698, in 1893-94 the number had fallen to 759 and for the last official year to 334. These figures are so encouraging that the hope of ultimately eradicating the disease from Indian villages appears to be not quite an impossibility.

OWING to very heavy rains, a breach of about 50 feet took place on Tuesday night on the Guntakal-Bangalore section of the Southern Mahratta Railway between the stations of Thondelhaw and Dodbalapur. Traffic has been interrupted and it is expected through communication will not be restored for some days.

WHILE the Government mule-transport came splendidly out of the late ordeal of field service the camels fell off seriously in condition. This is not to be wondered at, as they were taken for work just at the season when they are usually given their annual rest and turned out to graze for months together. Grain and dry *bhoosa* are not a good substitute for the food to which they are accustomed, and though the animals did excellent work they lost flesh, and many of them were mere walking skeletons at the close of September. Still the casualties were not very heavy, and the camels that came back have now only to be well looked after to recover their strenth. In the Afghan war the losses among the transport were numbered by tens of thousands, but now officers and subordinates understand their work, the natural consequence being that the animals get their food regularly and are not left to starve at the will of their attendants. The latter, however, are still the weak point in the transport service, and the verses which we recently published on this subject conveyed the literal truth as to the character of the muleteer and camelman. It is in this direction that reform is necessary.

A STRAY band of Pathans tried to loot a convoy on this side of the Malakand a few days ago, but were easily driven off by the escort. A Havildar of the 30th Punjab Infantry and a camel driver were wounded.

THE road beyond the Malakand continues perfectly free from trouble. Telegrams between Simla and Drosh take two days only, including carriage by dak-runners through Dir.

COLONEL ELLES made over charge of the Deputy Quartermaster-Generalship to Colonel Hamilton on Friday; Lieutenant-Colonel Duff thus becoming permanently Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and Captain Watkins being confirmed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters.

THE first tour of Major-General Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry, will be as follows: Poona, October 16th to 19th; Secunderabad, October 20th to November 1st; Bangalore, 2nd to 10th; Ahmednagar, 12th and 13th; Aurangabad, 13th to 17th; Saugor, 19th to 22nd; Goona, 23rd to 26th; Abbottabad, 27th to 30th; Cawnpore, December 1st to 4th; Lucknow, 5th to 12th; Fyzabad, 12th to 17th; Muttra, 17th to 20th; Hapur, 21st and 22nd; Rawalpindi, 23rd and 24th; Umballa, 25th.

As a change from the usual style of scrap books, a lady suggests a small album on each page of which may be pasted a square of every dress ever worn by the collector, with its date and a short note of any special occasion whereon it appeared. A mother might begin such a book for her daughter when she commences to wear coloured frocks, not forgetting a scrap of the last white "baby" dress, and mother's and grandmother's bridal growns. When one officiates at a wedding, toll might be taken from the dresses of the bridal party, and any patches of historical interest should be gratefully welcomed.

A HOME correspondent sends a good story from Jersey, where it appears a large number of Anglo-Indians—civil and military—have taken up their residence. It had been said that if anyone stood in the heart of the villadom of St. Heliers, and called out "Qui hy?" he would get an immediate answer from half a dozen directions. This was precisely what happened the other day. A visitor who did not know his way about came home one evening late, and could not find the house in which he was staying. Remembering the advice given, he stood in the centre of the roadway, and roared out the talismanic "Qui hy." Immediately many windows were thrown up all around, and as many voices asked what was wrong. He got the information he sought, but accompanied by certain objurgations in the vernacular which still further confirmed his belief in the Oriental character of his neighbours.

WHEN the Princess of Wales left England she had no intenton of visiting Scotland this year, nor did the Prince of Wales propose to visit Denmark, but both their plans have now been altered, and it is naturally surmised (writes "Miranda," in the *Lady's Pictorial*) that the unexpected visit of the Prince of Wales to Bernstorff, and the intended journey of the Princess and her daughters to Balmoral are attributable to the much-talked-of engagement of the Princess Maud. Of course it connot be authoritatively stated that King Christian sent for his English son-in-law in order to persuade him to give his consent to the marriage of Prince Christian and his pretty cousin, but it is known that the aged Monarch has set his heart upon the match, while the Prince of Wales has always resolutely opposed unions between first cousins, and it is therefore not unreasonable to assume that the rearrangement of the Prince's plans in response to an urgent invitation from the Danish King is not unconnected with domestic matters.

During his stay in Paris the Afghan Prince and the Marquis of Dufferin did not meet, and for a curious reason, says the *Westminster*. The Shahzada rode the high horse and expected his Excellency to call upon him first, notwithstanding the rule that our Ambassador only pays this compliment to sovereigns and eldest sons of sovereigns. That Nazrullah Khan should have demanded and stood out for higher treatment than would be accorded to Prince Henry of Germany seems to convey a lesson to some persons of exalted station in these isles. We always go to extremes. The Indian Rajahs who visited this country at their own expense to do homage to the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee as ruler were unfortunately not made enough of. The Shahzada, whose principal object in coming to England at the expense of the people of India was apparently to press an impossible claim on the part of the Ameer, has been made too much of. Hence these tears on the one hand and these airs on the other.

THE statement was published the other day that the Queen had promised to knight Sir Walter Scott's great-great-grandson, the heir of Abbotsford, on his attaining his majority. In this connection the *Westminster Gazette* recalls the fact that Sir Walter saw her Majesty as a little girl in 1828, and that he wrote of her, "Like all the Royal Family, she is fair, but not pretty." When Lockhart came upon these words in a part of Scott's journal that he was going to quote, he crossed them out. They first saw the light when Mr. David Douglas published the journal in full a few years ago.

Two officers belonging to the British Army have recently been expelled from Sebastopol. It is rumoured that, in consequence of the Russian Government having recently declared Sebastopol a naval port it is now closed to tourists and others having no business in the vicinity. Lord Sheffield was also ordered to leave immediately on his arrival there.

GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF has expressed his dissent from the views of some English officers who praised the French regiments of the line, but thought less of cavalry. Fine big horses, says the General, may be no good at all for cavalry purposes. The Cossack horse, which is not much bigger than a pony, is worth a dozen less spirited big cavalry horses such as the English admire. The General has also had his say about balloons. They are very little good, in his opinion, unless to the enemy. A balloon is a traitor in the sense that it reveals the whereabouts of an army which might without it remain concealed. Those in it get a deceptive notion of the surface of the country which looks, unless where there are high hills, quite flat. The General declares the enduring little French linesman, who marches fourteen hours at stretch, to be the most delightful being that ever saw." Tears often sprang to his eyes as he saw with what spirit and cheerful simper he bore up against most trying hardship.

THE Duke of Cambridge has, as all the world knows, a wholeseme dread of the Press. The story goes that one day, whilst he was cover-shooting, a fox suddenly sprang up. "Shoot it, your Royal 'ighness," said the keeper, who evidently was a dreadful vulpicide. "I am sure I won't" was the Duke's reply; "if I did, I should have all the ha'-penny papers down upon me!"

THE Rev. W. Williams, in his "Personal Reminiscences of C. H. Spurgeon," tells an anecdote concerning the great preacher as a smoker. Some gentleman wrote to Mr. Spurgeon saying "he had heard he smoked, and could not believe it true. Would Mr. Spurgeon write and tell him if it really was so?" The reply sent was as follows:—Dear—I cultivate my flowers and burn my weeds.—Yours truly, C. H. Spurgeon."

THERE is (says *Truth*) no foundation for the report that the Queen intends to pay a visit to the Duke of Norfolk next spring at Arundel Castle, where her Majesty was the guest of his Grace's grandfather about half a century ago. This rumour probably originated from the fact that if the Queen visits Sheffield next spring, in order to open the new Town Hall, her Majesty is to be entertained by the Duke of Norfolk at The Farm, his residence in the suburbs of that borough, where the Duke and Duchess of York were his guests last May for several days.

SIR F. LEIGHTON has confided to a contributor to the *Young Woman* the story of how he came to be an artist. In his youth painting was not considered respectable, and Sir Frederic's parents shared, in some degree, in that strange prejudice, but during a sojourn in Florence, when he was about eleven years of age, the lad prevailed on his father to submit the question of his future profession to Mr. Hiram Powers, the celebrated American sculptor. He said to Mr. Leighton, "Let me have a portfolio of your son's drawings, and if you will call on me at the end of a week I will give you an opinion of them." "It was an anxious time for me," say Sir Frederic, "I remember so well the afternoon on which my father went to see Hiram Powers, to receive the momentous verdict. I sat down to my anatomical studies as the best means of passing away the time. Then came the sound of wheels on the gravel outside, and I threw down my work and ran to the window. When father stepped from the carriage he was looking so pleased that I felt sure that he had brought good news." "Is there reason to expect, Mr. Powers?" his father had asked, "that my son would attain to eminence if he followed the profession of an artist?" "Sir," was the reply, "your son may be as eminent as he chooses." "Then you think," pressed Mr. Leighton, "that I should make an artist of my son?" "That, sir," was the reply, "it is out of your power to do Nature has done it for you." An artist of less unquestionable modesty than the President of the Royal Academy might have shrunk from relating an anecdote so eminently suggestive of predestined distinction.

THE new book on the Opium Eater which Mr. James Hogg has written, and which Messrs. Sampson Low will publish, will be entitled "De Quincey and His Friends," and consists of personal recollections, souvenirs, and anecdotes of Thomas De Quincey, his friends and associates. The volume will be illustrated with a photogravure portrait as frontispiece, and by facsimiles of several interesting letters of De Quincey's. In the course of his preface Mr. Hogg says:—For many years, in the throng of a busy life, I have indulged the hope that I might some day be able to draw together the scattered souvenirs and anecdotes of Thomas De Quincey—adding such personal recollections of my own as memory still kept fresh. It appeared to me that by doing so some service would be done to literature, and some good use made of the unequalled opportunities I enjoyed during years of intimate and continuous intercourse with the author. Now that the long-lost letters and papers, fragments of the "Suspira," etc., have at last seen the light, and I have attained my sixty-sixth year, with sufficient leisure at command, I attempt the task. It is may grateful duty to record the various cordial, kindly aids which I have received, and which, I trust, will make this volume a welcome addition to De Quincey literature—worthy to stand on the shelf alongside those "Collected Works" of the author which my father, my brother, and myself were first privileged to set before the public.

MR. GRANT ALLEN has just made public a grievance. A new collection of short stories from his pen has been announced under the title, "The Desire of the Eyes." Mr. Allen, however, according to a letter he has written to the *Athenæum* knows nothing of this book, and with the exception of the title story, which he never wished to see republished, is ignorant of what tales it contains. No doubt, he says, the publishers have lawfully obtained the book-rights of these tales, from people "to whom he had carelessly sold them by implication." In future, however, Mr. Grant Allen intends to guard against this danger. "I propose," he says, "to send a little printed slip with every manuscript I forward to editors—and I advise other authors to follow my example—bearing the accompanying notice: 'This article or story is offered or sold on the distinct understanding that I part with British serial rights only for a single periodical; the copy-right, together with all other serial rights, foreign or Colonial, remaining my own property, unless a written agreement to the contrary is signed by me.'"

THE Duke of Cambridge, speaking in Edinburgh, after inspecting the garrison, insisted upon the absolute necessity for making the Navy our first consideration and our first line of defence:—But he held that it ought not to encroach upon the duties of the Army, as in the matter of defending positions on shore. If the Empire were to retain its power and its weight in the world, both branches of the service must always work harmoniously together. As to the Volunteers, they were a purely defensive force, but a force, he considered, of great advantage to the country. The duke referred to his past career and to the regret with which he left the Army. He pointed out the absurdity of charging him with having opposed changes, and said he did not think any officer had during the last thirty-nine years, been found fault with less than himself. He could have continued longer in his office, but he was quite ready to make way for others, and he had the consolation of knowing that he had done his duty, and that both the Army and the country were satisfied with him.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD AT MAHIM.

A LARGE number of Hindu inhabitants of the F and G Ward's of the Municipality comprising Lower Mahim, Worlee Booiwada, Naigaum, Chinchpoogly, Parel, Wudala and other adjacent villages, have addressed a petition to the Municipal Corporation in which they state! We beg most respectfully to bring to the notice of the Corporation that in the month of July, 1889, an order was issued prohibiting burials and burnings on the foreshore of Mahim but on a representation made by us through the then representatives of the Wards and our Solicitor Mr. Roughton, who is now the present President of the Corporation the order was rescinded by the then Municipal Commissioner Sir E. C. K. Olivant and Dr. Weir the present Health Officer and matters went on peaceably without the interference of any person or persons up to now. We are at a loss to see some few weeks since that two Boards painted in Marathee Character bearing the name of Dr. Weir have been placed one at the Junction of the New Parbhadevie Road another at the burning place prohibiting burning dead bodies on the foreshore of Mahim. The foreshore of Mahim has been used as a place for burials and burnings of dead bodies of the Hindoos of those localities for past centuries, and it is a matter of much surprise to us that the Health Officer without consulting the interest of such a large number of population which consists of upwards of 10,000 persons should have placed these boards prohibiting such burnings, the placing of the said boards in our humble opinion is, a step not sanctioned by the Corporation and the local Government and that if it was, it was illegal. We may state for your information that after the bodies are burnt the ashes are carried away by us and thrown into the sea thus the foreshore all along remains in a perfect state of cleanliness and therefore in our opinion the burnings cannot be considered in any way objectionable on sanitary grounds. We beg further to state and bring to your notice that the matter about the closing or otherwise of the Hindu burning ground has been referred to a Committee by the Corporation and their report it is presumed has not yet been considered in the due form. We shall be extremely thankful that you will be pleased to make thorough enquiries into the matter and redress the grievance complained of.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·867	Calm	2	94·0	64·9	60	...	13·38	−12·25
Agra	29·863	Calm	1	97·5	68·3	44	...	20·25	−6·80
Cawnpore	29·918	W	2	94·3	62·5	51	...	24·20	...
Allahabad	29·885	SSE	1	92·1	62·4	63	...	[illegible]	−10·40
Jhansi	29·888	SW	5	96·6	68·7	39	...	28·27	−9·06
Jacobabad	29·826	SE	3	1·6·9	66·6	47	...	2·98	−0·45
Karachi	29·880	WSW	...	100·0	[illegible]	66	..	4·09	−1·99
Jeypore	29·805	Calm	2	99·6	[illegible]	42	...	21·46	−5·08
Ajmere	29·9·1	Calm	..	96·4	59·7	57	...	23·21	+3·36
Deesa	29·895	SE	7	102·9	62·1	34	...	13·76	−11·83
Ahmedabad	29·8··	SE	2	97·7	71·1	45	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·875	Calm	5	100·0	71·4	40	...	11·87	−1·72
Rajkot	29·880	N	3	98·9	61·4	61	...	17·36	−10·29
Veraval	29·859	Calm	8	93·6	[illegible]	55	...	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·92.	SW	2	94·8	61·7	41	...	25·20	−5·29
Indore	29·933	Calm	2	91·2	59·1	63	...	29·25	−3·31
Saugor	29·919	Calm	1	90·3	62·2	50	...	42·07	−3·24
Jubulpore	29·920	ESE	1	88·4	56·9	61	...	50·96	−4·87
Hoshangabad	29·951	Calm	2	90·3	61·8	94	...	40·01	−13·17
Khandwa	29·93	Calm	4	94·7	60·1	57	..	22·0.	−8·59
Raipur	29·887	NW	2	91·3	72·1	69	...	41·45	−6·09
Nagpur	29·922	Calm	...	92·3	63·1	52	...	52·83	+7·83
Amraoti	29·915	E	6	92·3	69·3	40	..	23·36	−9·32
Akola	29·912	Calm	..	94·4	58·0	52	..	24·41	−8·48
Surat	29·884	E	G	97·2	64·5	53	..	27·65	−17·82
Malegaum	29·91·	WNW	2	92·4	58·4	61	...	21·47	−0·68
Bombay	29·852	ENE	9	89·9	78·0	83	..	6·80	−7·35
Poona	29·891	Calm	...	92·0	64·4	61	...	24·43	+1·96
Ahmednagar	29·903	Calm	4	?	63·5	58	...	20·82	...
Aurangabad	29·915	Calm	3	92·9	62·7	43	..	28·06	...
Sholapur	29·882	SE	7	91·8	68·1	63	...	24·53	+1·29
Ratnagiri	29·826	ESE	6	95·9	75·9	61	...	81·19	−25·94
Belgaum	29·846	ESE	5	83·7	67·4	81	0·20	42·99	+3·19
Goa	29·833	SE	6	91·0	77·4	83	0·04	82·21	...
Karwar	29·837	E	4	89·2	76·0	85	..	101·76	−16·18
Mangalore	29·836	ESE	3	92·8	75·9	85	0·07	119·07	+15·17
Calicut	29·829	E	6	89·2	76·0	84	0·09	83·10	−6·16
Cochin	29·828	WNW	L	88·7	76·6	83	0·89	65·59	−12·68
Bangalore	29·885	ESE	9	79·7	66·3	86	0·0.	25·89	+2·20
Secunderabad	29·894	E	5	87·6	68·4	86	...	29·88	+2·48
Masuliptam	29·881	NNE	5	89·0	77·1	83	...	30·25	+2·88
Bellary	29·882	SSE	3	91·2	70·9	68	...	15·37	+2·42
Cuddapah	29·876	NE	L	90·0	73·8	80	0·26	20·07	−2·99
Madras	29·866	NE	4	90·6	76·0	83	0·10	18·34	−0·38
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·861	NE	2	81·6	74·4	91	1·17	23·35	+8·90
Negapatam	29·857	E	16	87·0	?	90	0·95	23·50	+9·69
Colombo	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·897	NE	14	87·8	75·9	77	...	0·20	−0·23

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Poona, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jhansi and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bangalore, and 8 at Negapatam, Bombay and Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the average at Karachi, Deesa, Ratnagiri and Mangalore, and the minimum moderately so at Amraoti, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Deesa, and the lowest 57° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (1·17"), about an inch at Cochin and Negapatam, light showers at Belgaum and Cuddapah, and a few drops at Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore and Madras. A small area of abnormally low pressure exists on and off the West Coast between Porebandar and Colombo, where the weather is suspicious and slightly unsettled and likely to become partially cloudy. Conditions are favourable for rain in Mysore, at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at or about Belgaum, Goa and Karwar.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 14.

Sunday's observations.—Pressure has risen slightly over the Peninsula, and changed by small and unimportant amounts elsewhere. The general distribution is same as that reported yesterday, and pressure is in excess of the normal except in Malabar. Wids are northerly over the Bay area, easterly at the Centre and West Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The force is moderate. The mean temperature is in slight excess in Burma, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and slight in defect in the North-West and Central Provinces, and normal elsewhere. A few showers are reported in Burma and Ganjam, and general showeres in South Peninsula. The amounts are less than one inch except in Negapatam, where the fall amounts to 1·37.

LATER.

Monday's observations.—Pressure has been steady over the south of the Peninsula, and has decreased elsewhere, the decrease being brisk over a large part of Northern India and in a part of Bombay. The readings are relatively high over Bengal and the central parts of the country, and relatively low over the Punjab and Upper Sind, over the Arabian Sea and south of the Bay. The pressure differences remain small. The winds remain northerly over the Bay, easterly over centre and west of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The force is moderate. The mean temperature is slightly excessive in Burma, the Punjab, Bombay, Sind and Rajputana, and slightly in defect in the other provinces. Rain has fallen all over the South Peninsula, Trichinopoly reporting over one inch an Tinnevelly over one and a-half inch of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th October 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·845
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	72·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·7
General Directions of wind *	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	235
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·04
" year	63·95
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Oct.	0·00

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the M dical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opti ians, Bombay and Poona.

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CANE CHAIRS.—We have a large and varied selection of Jail-made Cane Chairs, strong and durable, also Deck Chairs, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street.

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HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—A new Consignment just unpacked. Foudants, Rs. 2, per lb.; Pink Jujub s, Rs. 2-8. per lb.; Barley Sugar Sticks, Re. 1, per lb.; an various other new sorts.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 14

A CORRECTION in Reuter's New York telegram of Saturday's date makes the Cotton in sight at the end of the week 1,120,000 bales, instead of 1,200,000 bales as originally wired. No further news by wire calling for notice in this column is since to hand; and we now annex our usual weekly Statement of the comparative movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	270,000	31 ,000	262,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	52,000	83 000	61,000
" " Continent	60,000	87,000	44,003
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	785,000	1021,000	823,000
" exports to U. K. do.	138,000	245,000	160,000
" " to Continent do.	127,000	26 ,000	186,000
" Stock in the Ports	702,000	586,000	650,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years —

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,650,000	2,422,610	2,52,230
" Surats	1 2,000	171, 10	159,550

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	9 8,000	712,120	815,650
" London	9, 00	7,000	10,000
American Afloat	90,000	157,000	111,000
East Indian "	5,000	35	7,700
Total	1,01 ,000	909,620	974,350
Price of Mid-Americans	4 27-32d.	3 11-32d.	4 2d.
" Good Dhollers	4 1-6d.	2 5-8d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	25-32d.	23-32d.	11-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	8 25,951
" " Branches	Dec.	"	3,03 203
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	24,07,447
Government Securities	Inc.	"	14, 92
Other Authorized "	Dec	"	3,210
Loans on Govt., & do. do.	Dec.	"	4,74,177
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	3,80,809
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	19,161
Cash	Inc.	"	15,06,075

The decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, which was an unusual feature in the Bank's Statement of Affairs a week ago is not reproduced in the Return issued to-day which discloses an increase of 15 lakhs, at 509½ lakhs, and which has been due mainly to our additions of 24 lakhs to Private Deposits, in which it will be remembered there had been a decrease of 5½ lakhs in the previous return. In Loans, a decrease of 4½ lakhs is now shown, while on the other hand, Bills Discounted have increased by 3¾ lakhs, the net falling off in trade requirements being represent d by some 25 lakhs, the gain of which to the Cash Balance has been reduced by withdrawals, aggregating over 11 lakhs, from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches.

COTTON has been quiet here to-day at a decline in prices Re. 1 per candy, all round. The Mills have been quite out of the market; and Exporters have bought only 400 bales, consisting of 200 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 202-207; and 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 212; and Dharwar, at Rs. 220 per candy.

According to the official telegrams to hand this morning from the Cotton-growing districts, Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Agra in the Bengal circle, while at Beawar, in the same circle, picking had partially begun. At Khangaum, and Barsee, in the Oomrawattee circle, the crop was excellent, and in the former district picking had partially commenced. At Broach the crop was flourishing, as they also were at Wadhwan and Dhollera, in the Dhollera circle, in seasonable weather, but the continued absence of rain at Bhownugger was causing anxiety.

WHEAT has remained without enquiry to speak of from shippers to-day; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-2-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	"	4-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3-13-0	"
Red Delhi	"	3-12-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3-10-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3-12-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-5-0	"

SEEDS.—A large export business has been reported in this market to-day, the feeling having been steady. Our closing quotations this evening are as follows, the only change in prices being an advance of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed*:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-7-0 to 7-9-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-14-0 to 6-15-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-10-0 "
Do. Red "	" 6-4-0 to 6-5-0 "
Gingelly White	" 40-0-0 to 41-0-0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 38-0-0 to 39-0-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,726 bales.
Wheat	8,036 cwts.
Linseed	761 "
Rapeseed	973 "
Gingellyseed	3,819 "
Castorseed	7,527 "
Rice	2,319 "

FREIGHTS.—Rates are barely maintained though not actually lower. A ready steamer (Courtfields) has been fixed for the Continent, for one port at 13s. 6d.; or two ports 14s. per ton; and a November trading steamer (Bombay s) has been placed for Marseilles, and has booked a full cargo at 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for near delivery, and 1s. 1 27-32d. forward, at which a considerable amount was taken both by the bona fide trade and otherwise; and for three months' sight Credits the rates quoted have been 1s. 1 29-32d. for October delivery; 1s 1 15-16d. for November-December; and 1s. 1 31-32d. for next year, but we have heard of none offering; the market, nevertheless, has remained, and closes, steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight	1·46½	"

with 1s. 1 27-32d. quoted for forward Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 15-16d. to 31-32d. for three months, sight Mercantile Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again to-day, and rates, after opening at 109 3-8 for cash, and 109¼ for the next settlement declined 1-8 per cent. in both positions, leaving off at 109¼ for Money, and 109 1-8 for account.

SHARES.—We may expect this market to remain in its present quiet state for some days to come in consequence of the Diwali holidays which virtually commence to-morrow, the only changes in our list this evening are as follows: Presidency Mill shares, have declined Rs. 15; Colaba Land and Mills, Rs. 10; and Swadeshi, Rs. 5; while on the other hand, Lukhmidass have advanced Rs. 20; and Hyderabad, Rs. 10; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, say to Rs. 1,460 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th October 1895, compared with the Statement of 5th October, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 5. Rs.	Oct. 14. Rs.
Capital	1 00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,69,698	52,43,747
Do. do. at Branches	31,56,657	28,53,454
Other Deposits	5,95,19,308	6,19,26,753
Post Bills	9,011	8,386
Credits, undrawn	25,64,298	24,88,284
Rs.	8,64,18,970	8,76,20,601
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	91,36,623	91,51,315
Other authorised Securities	42,51,227	42,48,017
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	47,96,607	45,93,241
Loans do. do. do.	83,45,772	78,71,595
Bills Discounted and purchased	98,60,020	1,02,40,929
Dead Stock	3,97,966	3,97,966
Stamps and Stationery	22,839	22,811
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	1,52,381	1,33,220
Cash	4,94,55,535	5,09,61,610
Rs.	8,64,18,970	8,76,20,601

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DODGSON—LEIGH-HUNT—September 14, at Bournemouth, Cyril George Dodgson, I. C. S., to Beryl, eldest daughter of Colonel S. Leigh-Hunt, late of the Indian Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GWYN—NICHOLSON—October 14, at the Fort Chapel, Bombay, by the Rev. Father Hoens, S. J., Reginald Preston Jervy Gwyn, 5th Royal Irish La cers, of Sandford Hall, Norfolk, only son of Lieut.-Colonel Gwyn, 19 Belmont, Bath, to Isabel Mary Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Major Nicholson, of Thelwall, Cheshire, of 16 Paultney-St., Bath. (Bath papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOUMENT—October 2, at Kasauli, the wife of C E Goument, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.
HIGBY—October 8, at Kingsley House, Calcutta, the wife of R G Higby, of a son.
RICHARDSON—October 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of T W Richardson, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MORRIS—SHAKESPEAR—October 1, at Srinagar, Kashmir, by the Rev J Hinton Knowles E J Morris, Lieut, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, son of E Morris, Esq. of Toronto, Canada, to Lilian, second daughter of Colonel G R Shakespear, A A G, Rawalpindi District.

DEATHS.

BROWN—October 4, at Lahore, Herbert Alexander Warner, Government Telegraph Department, fourth son of Retired Surgeon F Brown, now Medical Officer of the Secundra, aged 25 years, 7 months and 29 days.
DOUCETT—October 6, at 11, London Street, Calcutta, Louisa Georgiana, beloved wife of George Thomas Doucett.
KENNA—October 3, at North Tirunghe ry, of enteric fever, Cecile Josephine Kenna, aged 22.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895.

WE are in a position to state that the supposed misunderstanding with Russia respecting the demarcation of the Pamirs had no real existence whatever. The delegates of both Governments were obliged to submit certain questions to the arbitrament of the respective Foreign Offices owing to the fact that the nature of the country to be demarcated was different from anything that had been anticipated. The country which has been traversed proves to be wild and sterile to a degree which fully justifies its established reputation before it was boomed into fictitious importance by those who apprehended that it might be a possible route to India. Actual inspection has quite dissipated that notion. The Russians have withdrawn the military outpost established not long since at Mardan. In the long marches from Mardan to the region to be delimited the British and Russian delegates came across only two Kirghiz families, so uninhabitable is the whole region. The desolation which is now its one characteristic is not wholly attributable to the ravages of the Mougal invaders, though undoubtedly at a previous period a large and industrious population of Bhuddists were dwellers in the hills and valleys which are now shunned even by the nomads. Mountain and plain and valley are being gradually uplifted by subterranean forces at the rate of some twenty to thirty feet in a century. The first and most disastrous effect of this process is the dessication of the region and the consequent destruction of forests and other vegetation. This factor in the regional conditions which have to be taken into account forbids the hope of improvement, and presages a dismal aggravation as time goes on. If responsible Russian officers ever entertained the mad idea of invading India by an expedition traversing the Pamirs, the notion is now seen to be quite impracticable. The withdrawal of the small military force stationed at Mardan is an evidence that the knowledge recently obtained as to the hopelessly intractable character of the physical geography of the congeries of mountains "where three Empires meet" has not been altogether thrown away. Mr. George Curzon and his friends might find that knowledge equally profitable, if they lay it to heart. We are glad to learn on unimpeachable authority that throughout this business the action of Russia has been thoroughly loyal.

So far as India is concerned we may now hope for a period of repose so far as the problem of safeguarding our North-West Frontier from possible tentatives of invasion is concerned. Our northern neighbour has manifested an evident desire to establish more friendly relations on that side. It may be of course that her hands are fully occupied in more distant and possibly more lucrative fields, which promise an outlet for the enterprise and the natural ambition of a vast population, shut out by unkind fate from direct access to the open sea. This ambition has found wings in the wealth of France, placed without stint at the disposal of the White Czar, the terrestrial Providence of a hundred millions of the human race. It seems incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that Russia has borrowed, and what is more, has found profitable investment for some ten milliards of French money in ten years—an enormous amount, double the sum exacted by the German victor at the close of the war of 1870-71. Sixteen millions of the amount have been or are to be paid over by Russia to Japan in the name of China to ransom Chinese territory from the grasp of the Mikado. Other millions will hasten the completion of the great Siberian railway, which will make Russia, five years hence, the greatest power in the Northern Pacific. With such far-reaching projects in view in the remoter East, Russia may well moderate her energy in other directions. At the same time we cannot conceal from ourselves the gravity of the situation created east of the Suez Canal by the understanding between Russia and France. The legitimate influence which Great Britain has wielded in China and the adjacent seas for half-a-century has been within the last few months audaciously challenged by the joint action of those two Powers, with the support of Germany. Our undisputed and acknowledged naval supremacy in Eastern waters has been called in question by a large increase in the number of foreign war vessels sent into the Yellow Sea ostensibly to keep Japan in awe. The success of French diplomacy in exacting large territorial and commercial concessions in the Southern Chinese provinces adjacent to Tonquin, is largely due to the moral support of Russia; while on the other hand the Northern Power has been enabled to assume a dictatorial attitude towards China and Japan alike by the patent fact that she can avail herself in case of need of the military and naval as well as the financial resources of France.

What has been effected by the Dual Alliance with apparent ease in the Far East may at any moment be attempted in Egypt. The belief widely entertained in political circles, not only in Continental capitals but also in London, that the Egyptian question will be reopened before the year closes, may not be well founded. Secrets of that kind are generally very well kept, and it is a well-known device of diplomacy to put such rumours in circulation to ascertain the drift of political opinion before deciding on a particular line of policy. But there have been many indications that Russia is prepared to co-operate with her ally in African questions in requital for the active co-operation of the latter in Eastern Asia and elsewhere. A Great Power that is indebted to the good offices of a friendly neighbour who has placed inexhaustible monetary resources at her disposal may find it difficult to withhold equivalent co-operation if occasion should arise. Under such peculiar circumstances, not wholly free from perplexing elements, it will be the duty of provident statesmanship to study the situation with a view to effect an equilibrium of interests of which the consecrated formula is "Peace with Honour."

GENERAL DUCHESNE has taken Antananarivo, and with the fall of the Hovas' capital the French may be congratulated on the success of the expedition. The task, however, has proved a far more difficult one than was at first anticipated. The difficulties of transport and commissariat have been enormous, and, above all, the health of the troops has been very bad. In fact, almost a fourth of the Army was at one time fever-stricken, and it has dwindled, as it did in Hayti a hundred years ago, yet in spite of their countless adversities, the French have succeeded in conquering the Hovas; and it is probable that the victorious army, which has now received the Queen's submission, has already, in the first flush of victory, forgotten its cruel sufferings. Whether however, those who have to pay the bill, will think that they have got value for their money is another matter, for there is no denying the fact that success has been purchased at an appalling cost in life as well as in money. Every precaution has been taken to prevent authentic information from the front reaching France, and it is doubtful whether the public will ever be placed in full possession of all the facts and statistics of the expedition; but nevertheless many authentic letters, as well as several false and slanderous rumours, have been circulated, and to a great extent the former tell the same story. The troops were detained for weeks in malarious regions near the coast, where for Europeans the country is accursed, and where, from the forests and marshes there creeps down that subtle, tainted air that poisons the white man's blood and strikes him down with fever. Here, in these deadly regions, they were detained in order to make roads for their artillery, until their hearts were broken by malarious disease, with its strange, unknown symptoms, and 40 per cent. were in hospital, unfit for work, while the others seem to have lost all heart for the undertaking before them, and a sort of disgust seems to have come over both men and officers, as made them indifferent whether they lost or won, lived or died. The death-rate has been enormous. This has set the French people thinking, and although in this matter it has been a case of *quot homines, tot sententiæ*, there has been, throughout the length and breadth of the land, a strong desire manifested for the creation of a colonial army. It is an indisputable fact that for the successful carrying out of any plan or undertaking, it is cheapest and best in the end to get the very best machinery than can be got for the purpose, even if this involve considerable initial expense. This truth was grasped years ago by England. Germany is realising its force, and the truth is even now being brought home to France in Madagascar, and to Spain in Cuba. The question of putting down the rebellion in Cuba was one that was keenly felt in Spain. It was not there a question of conquering a new country or of extending the Spanish colonies, but it was the national question of keeping that pearl of the Antillas, the last and the most beautiful jewel in the crown of Charles the Fifth. It was thus a matter which deeply affected not only the honour, but also the historical power and glory of Spain, and as such the expedition led by Marshal Martinez Campos should have had the support not only of the Government, but of the entire Spanish nation. But we all know what happened on arrival in the island. Although they were led by the best officers in the army, the Spanish troops seem to have lost heart, volunteers were not forthcoming; the young recruits of two or three and twenty, of whom the expedition appears to have been largely composed, had neither the physique, nor the heart for marching in a tropical country. There were perpetual conflicts between the troops and the insurgents, in which both sides claimed the victory, and neither appear to have gained it. These young and inexperienced soldiers found themselves opposed by an army of insurgents, who were in their native element as regards climate, while they knew every hole and corner of the intricate and difficult country, where they found it easy to elude and baffle the Spanish troops, without themselves incurring much loss or fatigue. Reinforcements from home were constantly being applied for by the Marshal, and yet the Spaniards have not yet succeeded in putting down the rebellion, and the Home Government have lost confidence in the leader of the expedition. Nor can France, in spite of her triumph in Madagascar, claim exemption from the evils brought by the non-existence of a colonial army. We should have thought that the experience which was so heavily bought at Tonkin would have taught the French a lesson in this respect. But it was not so, for precisely the same errors that were committed at Tonkin were repeated in Madagascar, under even more trying conditions. Instead of sending to Madagascar hardened, experienced soldiers of maturer age, specially recruited for colonial service, knowing something of the hardships in store for them, quantities of young recruits were sent to face the dangers of malaria, and the difficulties of colonial marching in a tropical climate, which were made still greater by the mismanagement which appears to have prevailed in the commissariat, transport, and hospital arrangements. It is not surprising that the victims of malaria have been countless. There is little necessity for dilating further on the inadequacy of a military organisation, modelled on that of Prussia, which makes military service obligatory to all, and has turned the whole French Army into a huge military school, which receives all the sons of the nation at the age of one-and-twenty, but which has proved itself to be absolutely inadequate to the necessities of colonial policy. The conscription was organised with a view to the probability of a European war; it makes no provision whatever for tropical expeditions. Not only is the great military system of France weakened and disorganised by such expeditions as the recent one to Madagascar, in spite of its success, but they do much to make the idea of forced military service even more hateful than it is already with the mass of the French people. The French nation are quite ready and willing to give up her sons for a time for the defence of the beloved "Patrie," but they will never be willing to deliver them over to the ravages of fever and disease on unknown lands, for a service for which they see neither the use nor the necessity. It is this want of a properly organised colonial army that gives rise to all the unpopularity of France's colonial policy, and also the cruel sacrifices that have marred the success of the Malagasian expedition. A colonial army alone can make her colonial policy efficient and popular.

ADVICES from China show that the official enquiry into the massacres drags along so slowly as to defeat the object for which it was ordered. The letters of a Foochow correspondent, which we publish in another column, demonstrate the feeling of dissatisfaction prevalent in the European colonies. Beyond this comes news of fresh disturbances. First of these is a Triad Society rebellion in North-east Kwangtung, not far from Swatow, and a rebellion on a small scale in North-west Kwangtung. The Mahomedan rebellion in Kangsu is steadily assuming larger dimensions. Even in Canton, according to our correspondents, respectable citizens are not safe, and an appeal has been made to the higher authorities for a larger garrison. The Triad rioters in North-west Kwangtung have wrecked the Basel Mission property at Moilim. Fortunately the majority of the German missionaries in this district, acting under instructions from Hong-kong, had gone down to that Colony with their wives and families, otherwise more massacres might have been perpetrated. There are, it is reported, still several German missionaries and a few English Presbyterian missionaries in the neighbourhood, and fears are entertained for their safety. Then a new anti-foreign pamphlet has been circulated inciting the people to further violence. There is said to be ground for the belief that it has an official source, and has even been approved by the Emperor. 'Have you never seen the doings of those adherents of 'heterodox kinds of doctrine'? Men and women crowd together in the same room, the principles of chastity and decency are lost, the three social relationships and the five moral duties are snuffed out: they behave like birds and beasts! How can we tolerate their being with us under the same sun? They must be subjected to execution one fine morning, and their regrets shall be of no avail." This is one choice extract from the pamphlet. Here is another: "Have you never seen the doings of those adherents of 'heterodox kinds of doctrine'? They fast and chant their liturgies, while they stupefy our black-haired race and confound our Confucian distinctions of dress. In life, they are vermin preying upon the people. In death they shall suffer the punishments ordained by the State. In the case of heaven-sent calamities or man made misfortunes there is no salvation for them. When they worship or pray, there is no subtle power to respond. Have you never seen the doings of those adherents of 'heterodox kinds of doctrine'? They create and establish sundry denominations. Daringly and dissolutely they impose upon people by extravagant titles whilst outwardly veiling and covering up their misdeeds. *Shoot them as the wild owls in the forest; stone them like rats on the road.* All of a sudden, some fine morning, shall their heads be severed from their necks without mercy." Reading these and knowing the effect they are likely to have on a semi-civilized people, it is little wonder that the Europeans in China call aloud for the intervention of the Powers.

THE annual report of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute shows that institution to be in a gradually improving condition. After long being next to moribund, it has suddenly sprung into new life, and not only are the funds flourishing, but the attractions of the place are being extended, and the book-shelves are now stocked with upwards of twelve thousand volumes. The committee has now new blood, and is fortunate in possessing in Mr. Arnold Jenkins, an honorary secretary who is untiring in his efforts for the prosperity of the institution. Extensive improvements are contemplated, and will, we believe, be carried out successively, rendering the institution as attractive as it ought to be.

YESTERDAY, at a meeting of the Corporation, Mr P. W. Cuffe moved that the president be asked to consider the advisability of fixing 4 p.m. for future meetings of the Corporation. In support of his motion, Mr. Cuffe said that to devote their afternoon to public duties meant no small sacrifice to men engaged in mercantile pursuits. It rested with the president alone to fix the time, but he hoped that the president would give way to the convenience of the majority of the members. There being a tie in the voting, the president declared that out of 72 members of the Corporation 14 were in favour of the change and 14 against it, and as the present arrangements had worked well he gave his casting vote against the motion. The president's ruling was received with much applause from the members on the right of the president. Mr. Cuffe demanded a poll, which was refused.

H. E. GENERAL NAIRNE, Commander of the Bombay Army left for Poona yesterday afternoon by two o'clock train from the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency's departure was of a private character. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure of his Excellency.

AT an adjourned sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, the presiding Judge, disposed of the notice requiring Mr. Hemming, the solicitor for Francis Xavier Fonseca, who has been sentenced to death on conviction of a charge of murder, to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of court by reason of his improperly addressing Dr. Louis Godinho, a witness for the prosecution, before he gave his evidence. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the notice; and Mr. Hemming appeared in his own defence. Mr. Macpherson, in support of his application, relied upon the affidavits of Dr. Louis Godinho, Sorabjee Hurmusjee, police havildar, and Superintendent Brewin. Mr. Hemming, on the other hand, relied upon his own answering affidavit and the affidavits of Mr. A. B. Fonseca, a brother of the condemned man, and P. N. R. Gonsalves, a clerk to Mr. Hemming. With regard to the latter two affidavits, Mr. Macpherson argued that they were absolutely irrelevant, and that it would have been better taste and better judgment to have entirely omitted them. The learned Advocate, after reading the affidavits, remarked that if the court accepted Mr. Hemming's version of the matter, it amounted to an indiscretion; but that if the account given for the Crown was accepted, it amounted to contempt of court, and that the defence set up by Mr. Hemming constituted a very serious aggravation of his conduct. Mr. Hemming gave distinct denial to the allegations made against him, affirming that Dr. Godinho went up to him to make certain advances, which he rejected; and that the application against him ought not to have been made. Mr. Justice Starling, in giving his decision, said he felt just sufficient doubt in the matter to prevent him from coming to a conclusion that Mr. Hemming did use the language imputed to him; and without coming to a conclusion that he did not, his lordship discharged the notice, telling Mr. Hemming that he had brought the whole thing upon himself.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship Malabar left Suez on the 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 25th idem.

THE goods traffic on the B. B and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st September, 1895, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1894 of 164,918 maunds and Rs. 46,223 in the earnings.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MURDER OF THE QUEEN OF COREA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The murder of the Queen of Corea by the Anti-Reformists, who invaded the Palace at Seoul, is confirmed.

The British cruiser Edgar, stationed at Shanghai, has gone to Chemulpo, and has been ordered to land a body of marines.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

MASSOWAH, Oct. 14.

Advices from Prailat state that the Abyssinians [illegible] with French rifles.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.

The "Novoe Vremya" in an article to-day advocates the holding of a European Conference on the Armenian Question if the Porte rejects the Reform Scheme proposed by the Powers.

The object of the Conference would be to establish a European control of the Provinces inhabited by Armenians.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech at Boston, last night, urged a reform in the currency. He said he upheld the gold standard, favoured the withdrawal of greenbacks and the cessation of the issue of notes by Government payment, cancelling those outstanding when a safe currency has been provided.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

Advices from Madagascar state that the French captured Farafatra near Tamatave on the 10th instant, after brilliant fighting.

The Palace at Antananarivo was struck by a shell during the fighting on the 30th September.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

FOUR THOUSAND CASES REPORTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.

Cholera is raging in the province of Volhynea Four thousand cases have been reported within the past fortnight, and seventeen hundred deaths have occurred.

FOREST INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

Mr. Hill, Inspector-General of Forests, during his autumn tour, will inspect the Punjab forests during November, returning to Calcutta in December, and inspecting the forests in Assam during January and February.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The trade statistics for the past month are in every way eminently satisfactory.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Frazer has been appointed Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, Karachi, taking over charge of the appointment immediately.

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that Mr. W. F. Hamilton has been appointed Consular Agent for the United States at Karachi.

UNVEILING OF DR. THEO. COOKE'S BUST.

POONA, Oct. 14.

The Honourable Mr. Birdwood performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling the bust of Doctor Theodore Cooke, late Principal of the College of Science, this evening, at the college premises. A large gathering had assembled.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, in opening the proceedings, requested the Honourable Mr. Birdwood to perform the ceremony. Speaking for himself, he felt that it was very gratifying that he should be able to take part in that illustrious ceremony, and believed it was equally pleasant for those present to take part. He referred to the expansion given to scientific education by Doctor Cooke's efforts and example, his learning, his talents, and his great attainments. Dr. Thompson then read the report of the committee which gave the history of the meeting held, and mentioned that Rs 9,825 were collected, whilst the bust and pedestal had cost only about Rs. 2,000.

Before unveiling the bust, the Honourable Mr. Birdwood said :—

It gives me special pleasure to perform the duty assigned to me of unveiling the bust of our old friend, Dr. Theodore Cooke. I venture to think I can claim the advantage of being one of his special and oldest friends. I cannot recount his great gifts at any length on such an occasion as this, because he has been a special friend of all of us, but it will be sufficient to remind ourselves of his many-sided and excellent qualities, his great zeal in the cause of education, and particularly those departments which were connected with the College of Science, of which he was for so many years the distinguished Principal. He was indeed a man so various that he seemed to be not one, but all mankind's epitome. We all know about his earlier professional duties as engineer on the Bombay, Baroda Railway, which were of the most practical kind, and sufficient to absorb the capabilities and best energies of any ordinary man. Doctor Cooke, however, found time to qualify himself as Doctor of Laws at our University at Dublin. He was versed in all difficulties of higher mathematics, to obtain mastery over which there is no royal road. For the successful introduction of bee culture, he imported from Italy plants which bees love, and where they gather honey all day. I don't think that scheme was quite a success, as either the plants or bees grew homesick, but I believe the bees will go on distilling their amber-coloured liquid for years to come in the old-fashioned way in waxen cells of faultless symmetry, so long as Mr. Shuttleworth and his successors protest against our forests, so that they will yield ample supply of sweet blossoms for bees along the western ghats. Doctor Cooke is now discharging the congenial duties as Deputy Director-General of the Imperial Institute. It is only when we consider of the educational place he filled in educational institutions in this Presidency that we best appreciate the debt we owe him. The movement that the Cooke Memorial Committee has set on foot is a genuine movement, representing the wishes of all connected with the college, and all who are well-qualified to judge of the value of Doctor Cooke's work here and in the Univerity.

The Honourable Mr. Birdwood then proceeded to the bust, and drew aside the drapery. The Honourable Mr. Kirkham proposed a vote of thanks, and said they ought to thank the Honourable Mr. Birdwood, firstly for accepting the invitation, and secondly, for the sympathetic and most effective manner in which he has discharged the duty. It will be most rewarding to him to find how very affectionately we still preserve his memory amongst us.

Doctor Bhandarkar seconded, and thanked the Honourable Mr. Birdwood for coming and taking so much trouble, and said that he (the speaker) had a high and personal tribute to pay to Doctor Cooke's abilities and qualities.

The Honourable Mr. Birdwood, responding, said he derived great pleasure, and wished that Dr. Cooke himself could have been present.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

A meeting was held here, this evening, in an open place, behind the Reay Market, of over five thousand citizens, the main resolutions passed being to the effect :—That the so-called Social Conference and its doings be denounced as being unnatural and against religion and social customs, especially of the Hindus, and injurious to the Congress cause ; that Conference meetings be never allowed to be held in the Congress Hall, that the so-called existing Congress Working Committee, with its resolutions, be not recognised, the same being unconstitutional ; that a committee be appointed to carry out the resolutions of this meeting, and to work and collect funds for the Congress, provided a certainty be arrived at of the Social Congress being kept off from the Congress Hall.

THE MUTINOUS TROOPS AT GOA.

GOA, Oct. 14.

The mutineers entered Sanquelim yesterday morning, taking away all the military there, and cartridges and armaments as well as Ensign Le Mos. They also went to Bicholim yesterday, at 1 p.m., and there they have also taken by force cartridges and armaments and Ensign Monteiro. The merchants of Bicholim have given them the money which they demanded. To-day, at 1 p.m., they were at Mapuça, and have taken the force that existed there, and one lieutenant. Their number to-day comes up to more than 1,500. Nearly 500 villagers and Ranis of Satary, for the most part people of Satary, to-day appeared at Mapuça. The Governor held a Government Council, and with a unanimous vote granted them amnesty and free discharge. The soldiers of the Infantry Battalion quickly after giving up their arms suspended all despatches regarding the lease of land at Satary, on account of future serious circumstances. The Count of Mahem and Colonel Louis Corneiro were sent to Mapuça, with this notice of amnesty. The mutineers returned to the fortress of Namez, promising to be at Sanquelim on Wednesday, the 16th instant, to give up their arms. They have taken also with them the brother of Rowji, Ranis of Nadora.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Matheson, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. German Loan	118¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¼
Bar Silver	31 3-8

The sum of about £375000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE MUTINY IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 12.

Events here are hastening to a crisis. The inability of the troops at the disposal of Government to cope with the deserters has been too apparent from the first, but the authorities in Portugal did not comprehend the real state of affairs. The last mail, however, brings intelligence that the Government was thinking of preparing field hospitals and an ambulance corps to accompany the expedition which is to start at once. It may now be admitted that both the Government and the deserters will not yield to each other's proposal, and it is likely that a fight will be the ultimate result. The scene of battle will be laid at Satary, and as there are traditions connected with its past history, a brief account of it will not be uninteresting.

The fort of Namez is not like a rampart of Aguada, nor like the fortresses of Tiracal, Chapora, or Reis Magos ; and Satary is not a place of level country like the islands of Goa, Salsette, or Bardez. It is the ancient possession, though small, but inexpugnacious, of the decendants of Hiroji Ranes, Sir Desai, and of the branches of the family of the Lords of Jeypur, Udepur, Rabampur. Satary was transferred to the Portuguese Dominion in virtue of the Article 13 of the Treaty of 19th January, 1788, celebrated with the Ruler of Sawantwadi, Quema, Saunta Bhousle, of whom the Ranes were the feudatories. Before this, the country was conquered by the Viceroy Marquis de Alorna in 1746. In April, 1858, it was re-conquered by the Ranes, and taken back again by the Portuguese Arms in 1781. The Ranes, however, the descendants of Shestrias, a warlike race, that pretends to have come out from the hands of Brahma, did not easily accept the sovereignty. On several occasions they rose against the Portuguese Government, till the Viceroy, D. Manoel da Cumara, deprived them of the certain privileges which they had enjoyed, and the important tracts of the country which they had hitherto administered were incorporated in the national property, reserving them the benefit till certain generation. This was a bone of contention which created discord, and they extended to the villagers and ryots, at length taking gigantic proportions. From time to time these were converted into gangs of robbers, who well armed ran through the country, plundering the people and startling the entire country. In 1852, the celebrated Dipu Ranes succeeded in uniting the dissentients and revolting against the Government, with the object of regaining the possession and administration of the entire province to which he had his claims. It is, however, said that this pretext was put forward as a blind to excuse himself of the object of real plunder. The head-quarters of the warriors was in the heart of Satary. It was during the Government of the first Viscount de Villa de Ourem (father of the present Governor-General) that strenuous but unsuccessful efforts were used to cope with the evil, spending much money and shedding much blood. The bravery and courage of the illustrious Viceroy, the endeavours of the officers and of some thousands of soldiers were found impotent against the thick jungles and precipate rocks that extend from the Ghauts of Pulghat Betqui and Caranghal with an height of sea level from 687 to 3,827 feet. The mountain Sonsogar attains the latter attitude, and is situated between Acrie Concri and the villages of Coddeval and Pendral. There every rock is a bulwark, a hiding place, and each tree is a place of safety where the warriors conceal themselves separate from each other, and watch the march of the troop as monkeys would do, and direct the aim of the shot to the head they choose. The number of the followers of the Dipu Ranes did not come up to 400, has they knew how to baffle the attempts of the Government, until the Court of Forres Novo was compelled to give up the game in 1855 which was a capitulation less honourable, not to say shameful, to the Government ; for the rebels were not only pardoned but remunerated ; the Dipu and his nephews were allowed an annual pension of Rs. 500, subsequently the various tracts of the country were restored, and a rank of captain was given to Dipu. It may be noted that an expedition of Portuguese soldiers was brought from Portugal to co-operate with the native soldiers, and still with all the advantages of superior armament the Government was unable to subdue the vagrant dacoits. There is an analogy between the War of 1852 and the present disturbance, and an European troop is coming to restore order. Whether they will succeed or fail as they did before is a question anxiously asked by people who remember the horrors and atrocities which the followers of the Dipu Ranes inflicted upon the harmless population.

A PARDON TO THE DESERTERS.

A telegram was received here yesterday morning from Pangim, from which it appears that the Lisbon Government has been pleased to grant an amnesty to the deserters. In consequence of which the Governor-General appointed a committee, consisting of Colonels Luis Carneiro, and Joao de Mello Sampaio, and the Count Mahem, to communicate the news to the mutinous troops. The gentlemen of the committee proceeded at once to Sanquelim to carry out their mission, the result of which is not yet known. The public is glad that the long expected pardon has at last been granted.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A WONDERFUL CYCLE RIDE.

Since I penned my last letter, wherein brief mention was made of a marvellous bit of riding on the Cattord cement track by F. W. Chinn, a Birmingham cyclist, there has been another upheaval of records, and, if the timing can be relied upon a mile has been covered in the wonderfully fast time of 1 minute 54 4-5 seconds. Really, this is almost enough to take away one's breath, and I can well believe that it will form the principal topic in cycling circles for some time to come, unless, a by no means remote contingency, this "record" time is again beaten. I well remember a similar sensation being caused some two or three years ago when a report was wired to England from America to the effect that an American cyclist, named Johnson, had ridden a mile in 1min. 52secs. I believe that was the time recorded, although writing from memory I cannot pledge its accuracy. At that period a mile had never been ridden in this country much under 2 mins. 20secs., and to say that the message from the United States was received with incredulity in England is to put it in mild form. I am wondering what the Americans will say to this latest ride of the Birmingham crack. Johnson was paced by trotting horses, and was screened by a large shield carried by them to protect him from the wind. Herein, I take it, lies the whole secret of these fast time trials. The cleaving of the air by a moving body is evidently of the utmost importance, and he would be a rash man who would predict what the mile record is likely to be five or ten years hence. Besides that, I have reason to believe that we have not yet mastered the art of pacing in England. To the uninitiated it may be necessary to explain that by pacing is meant the setting of a uniform speed rate which is best calculated to call forth the highest efforts, of the rider following in the wake of the pacers, and, at the same time, to afford protection from the air resistance, which is multiplied twenty-fold or more when travelling at a speed of two minutes for a mile. This is certainly not the place to go into the comparative times o the various classes of riders as scheduled by the governing body of cycling. For various reasons it has been found necessary to licence cycle riders claiming to be amateurs much after the fashion of pedlars and cab-drivers, and I believe I am correct in saying that at the time this wonderful young rider, Chinn, made this new record he was not classed amongst the amateurs by the Union which has control of these affairs. Be that as it may, I think we all ought to feel a bit proud that the old country possesses a rider of such ability, for whether the new record be accepted or not the times were guaranteed by two well-known experts at time-keeping. This is supposed to be the "record-breaking" season amongst cyclists, and therefore it may be unwise to say more concerning this 1min. 54 4-5 secs., as before this gets into print it may have been left behind, and the sporting world may be cheering a newer idol.

THE OLD CHAMPION.

From what I can glean, such of this new crack's success may be traced to the master hand of F. J. Osmond, the old Brixton Rambler, who won his first championship in the year 1887, viz., the twenty-five miles tricycle championship. The following year saw him in the mile bicycle championship, run off in 1888 on the Coventry track. Those were the days of the old ordinary bicycle, and so well had Osmond been riding in public that his friends very confidently predicted that there was no one to beat him at a mile. A good many idols were shattered on that glorious afternoon in May in the city of the Three Spires. There happened to be another very capable rider of the ordinary about the same season, hailing from Nottingham, Herbert Synyer to wit. Both men managed to steer their way into the final heat, and the public that day saw a terrific race. Synyer and Osmond were both long, lathy youths in their teens, Nature having endowed them with a length of leg particularly adapted for pedaling a cycle. A very notable figure that afternoon was George Lacy Hillier, himself the winner of the one, five, twenty-five, and fifty miles championships in 1881. He had taken Osmond under his wing with almost fatherly care. All the advice he could give was willingly showered upon the boy from Norwood. But all was in vain, for Synyer, making the pace a cracker from the start, held the advantage of position when the turn for home came, and although challenged every inch to the tape he got his wheel home first, to the bitter disappointment of the little crowd from London who thought Osmond could not be beaten. Naturally, the Nottingham rider's friends were very jubilant, but they scarcely anticipated the early reverse in store. On the very next day both Synyer and Osmond were entered in a mile scratch race at Aston Lower Grounds, and again their friends came up in strong force. It was a memorable afternoon, and I shall not readily forget the stirring incidents we saw. A good many changes have taken place as the years have rolled on, and even Lacy Hillier, always an enthusiast, has become staider and less excitable. Could he have seen himself as others saw him on that afternoon he would not readily have forgiven himself. But of this more anon. Again the great rivals met in the final, and excitement was at its highest pitch when the pistol fired for the start. Adopting slightly different tactics, Synyer, instead of rattling away at his best pace, was content to travel at a nice easy speed, evidently relying on his power to beat Osmond when the final burst for home came. Half-way round the last lap the one-mile champion led by some half-dozen yards of course at a much higher rate of speed. Suddenly there was a tremendous shout from the crowd, as Osmond leant over his handles and commenced to pedal as if for dear life. A dozen powerful thrusts took him up to the leader, but there was no wavering at this point. On Osmond flew, like the wind, whilst Synyer, utterly and completely taken by surprise, dug his toes at the pedals and strained every muscle to overtake the Londoner. Meanwhile the crowd roared themselves hoarse, whilst Lacy Hiilier, forgetful of his position as judge, waved his arms and gesticulated in the most excited manner. Poor Synyer, one could almost feel sorry for him. Looking neither to the right nor the left, Osmond came sailing down the straight to the tape, and won by nearly a dozen yards. Thus the winner of the mile champienship met with defeat with his newly-won glory scarce a day old. Just for the time Synyer appeared sorely cut up over it ; but the keen disappointment soon wore off, and like the fine sportsman he always has been, he gracefully acknowledged his defeat to the victor. Fred J. Osmond at that time was little more than a boy ; since that day he has won no fewer than seven championships : but I shall not, I think, be very far wrong if I say that no triumph of his ever afforded the same supreme satisfaction as that memorable victory over Synyer. On many occasions I have seen the somewhat austere and sedate George Lacy Hillier officiate at a race meeting, but never do I remember seeing him so boisterously enthusiastic, and the clang of the bell waved excitedly by him whilst nearly half a lap was ridden, will never fade from my memory. There was also another very interested spectator in the enclosure on the same afternoon—the father of the winner. He, too, caught the infection, and to see him race frantically from point to point of the track in the endeavour to urge on his boy, always, of course, too late to catch the cyclists was most amusing. Such is a page from the early racing career of one of the finest racing cyclists England has ever boasted.

A NICE POINT.

As I have before pointed out, the exigencies of modern cycle racing has called forth repressive measures from the National Cyclists' Union, which body has for some time been endeavouring to read the path of many abuses which have gradually crept in. Cycle manufacturers and tyre manufacturers also, for the matter of that, find it profitable to subsidise in some way or another, the speedier riders, and are willing to pay large sums for "records" for purposes of advertisement. This being so, the Union officials have seen fit to debar cyclists connected in any way with the trade from competing in amateur events. We thus find that very many of our best riders are "proclaimed" by the Union, in consequence of this connection, amongst them being F. J. Osmond, who is now one of the proprietors of a cycle manufacturing business. No one has ever doubted the bona-fides of the old champion, and yet, according to the ruling of the N.C.U., he cannot under any circumstances be classed amongst the amateurs. To the lay mind such decisions must appear somewhat absurd, especially if, as it is rumoured by people likely to know. Osmond is now riding better than ever, and is capable of beating Chinn's wounderful times. Osmond himself is said to be determined on the point that unless he can ride and be timed as an amateur cyclist he prefers not to ride at all. We must leave the matter to be fought out by the cycling journals.

THE RUGBY UNION MILITANT.

With the attitude of the Rugby Union I am not in the least disappointed or surprised. Anyone who has caught the tone of the meetings during the past few years must have felt convinced that when the storm burst the great mass of the Southerners would go solid for the Union. Their course was clear and therefore extremely simple A good many of the old school will regret that such a course has been rendered necessary ; many old friendships will have to be strained to breaking point, and many old ties snapped asunder Those unscrupulous officials who are making such a pretence of shielding the game of the workingman from harm will do well to take Mr. Rowland Hill's words seriously to heart. There are few things connected with outdoor sports which cause such a revulsion of feeling in the breasts of all straightforward men as the painted idol of "broken time." Had the Northern Union come openly before the public with a scheme for professionalism, pure and simple, I believe there are plenty of people who, whilst regretting the necessity of it, would have urged forbearance, and in time it might have been possible to engender a kindlier feeling towards the professional amongst the Rugby Union leaders. But this miserable subterfuge, this transparent evasion, this palpable pretext must disgust all who believe in honesty of purpose. If the necessities of the times demand that the whole of our sports and pastimes shall be handed over to those who seek pecuniary gain, and care nothing for the old world chivalry and love of conquest, if the games of our boyhood are to go to the professional in obedience to the demands of the "crowd," so be it. We must bow our heads to the storm, and sigh for happier times. I have read with some little regret certain remarks which have appeared concerning the "sickly sentimentalism" which has been introduced by opponents of the new organisation. Are we, then, to have no sentiment in our outdoor lives ? Are our boys, fresh from school maybe, to be handed over body and soul in their playtime to the man at the "gate ?" Is the monotonous click of the turnstile to dominate everything worth watching ? It will be a sorry day for England if it comes to this. I am no lover of namby-pambyism ; I have assisted at too many glove competitions to be sickened at the sight of a few spots of blood, and have lived too long in the whirl of a big city to be easily shocked by a street "scene," but I hope I have not lost every atom of sentiment, and therefore I am anxious that our games should be conducted openly and honestly, and that the youth who cherishes a love for our pastimes, and enters into a contest out of sheer love for it, shall not be elbowed out altogether by "managers" whose sole concern is the jingle of coin and big gates. It is with real pleasure I note that another month is to be given for repentance, if I may put it in that way. This may or may not bring over a few of the waverers. In the meantime, I should dearly love to see a few good men and true take up the cause of amateur football for Rugby Union players in the disaffected counties. There is much good work to be done, for I cannot at present believe that the flower of Yorkshire's and Lancashire's youth is as sordid as some would have us believe.

THE "BLACK WATCH."

Leaving the storm and stress of professionalism in sport for the time being, I propose to close my letter with brief particulars concerning the naming of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), the 42nd Regiment of Foot, which I glean from the interesting little work mentioned recently. In 1730, six independent companies of Highlanders were raised for the protection of Edinburgh. Three of the companies consisted of 100 men each, commanded by a captain, and three of 70 men each commanded by captain-lieutenants ; the whole body being chiefly raised from the class Campbell, Grant and Munroe. These independent companies were in 1731 amalgamated into a regular regiment, under the title of the "Highland Regiment" commanded by the Earl of Crawford, which, in 1751, was numbered the 42nd. On becoming amalgamated, the bright colours of the tartans were abstracted, leaving only the dark green ground as the tartan, and from this circumstance arose the "Black Watch." In France, at one time, the 42nd and other Highlanders, were known as the "sauvages d'ecosse," and the belief was prevalent that they ran naked and wild about their native hills. In 1794, for its conduct at the Battle of Guildermalsen, in Holland, it won the "red heckle," which is worn in the men's bonnets. At Alexandria, in 1801, the "Black Watch" vanquished a French demi-brigade, known as "The Invincibles," and captured their standard. The motto of the Royal Highlanders is "Nemo me impune lacessit" (No one provokes me with impunity).

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The golf competitions in connection with the Gymkhana annual sports are now practically over. There remains one tie to be played off, and possibly a ladies' putting competition to be played. It will be remembered that in the single round handicap played last week Mr. G. C. Plinston and Mr. R. A. English tied for first place, their score being 50—10=40 and 49—9=40, respectively. The tie was played off yesterday morning, when the obstructions on the second field in the shape of tents, ropes, and hurdles, put there for the annual sports, were unusually numerous. It is therefore not surprising that neither player equalled his record of the previous Friday. Mr. Plinston did not need the extra point he had over his opponent, as his gross score was 53 against Mr. English's 54. The former was, therefore, the winner by one stroke on the gross total, and two strokes on the nett. Messrs. C. H. S. Boggs and Marshall Reid have still to play off their tie for third place.

ARRIVAL OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Warren Hastings, under the command of Captain W. Chandler arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, from Rangoon which port she left on the 5th instant with the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, and details, consisting of 20 officers, 3 ladies and 6 children, 955 non commissioned officers and men, 11 women, and 17 children, and 21 followers. The vessel on the 11th instant called at Calicut where she embarked 1 officer, 142 men details, 2 women, and 7 children and left next day. The Warren Hastings will leave for Karachi on the 17th instants, with 8 officers, 505 men, 3 women, and 3 children, of the above regiment, and the rest will embark on board the transport Britannia to be conveyed home. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut-Col W B Williams, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Capt and Mrs H A Stock, Wiltshire Regt
Capt G I Dickson, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Capt R W C Brook, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Capt A A S Barnes, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut G C Rigby, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut and Mrs W Parry, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut S H W Tordiffe, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut C H B Lees, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut A Milville, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut W S Brown, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut H E Herdon, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut R O B Taylor, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut S [illegible] Shaw, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut F D Davidson, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Lieut Qr-Mr and Mrs Pepper, and six children, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
2nd Lieut E Evans, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
2nd Lieut H J Kreyer, 2nd Wiltshire Regt
Surgn-Capt Donezan, Medical Dept
Lieut J R Gale, 1st Worc Regt
Lieut Tristram, 27th Regt (7 B B) M I

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain J. S. Melville, 4th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling for the winter of 1895-96.

The Horse Guards have sanctioned an exchange between Lieutenant G. S. F. Broome, 43rd Field Battery, and Lieutenant W. McGildowny, 21st Field Battery R.A.

Surgeon-Lieutenant G. T. C. Hunter, on return from field service, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gurkha Recruiting Depot.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India :—1st Battalion Scotish Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant A. R. Mecham, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service. 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.—Lieutenant H. Maclear, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FIFTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

The fifth annual meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic sports, which are always looked forward to with great interest, commenced yesterday on the Marine Lines Ground, where the mud sports are usually held, and were watched by a large gathering of spectators. The weather from an onlookers' point of view was all that could be desired, but the heat was very trying to the performers. The subscribers' enclosure, in which four tents had been pitched, was well patronised, nothing being omitted to ensure the comfort of all who turned up. All the items on the programme had attracted a good number of competitors as compared with previous years. There was a distinct improvement shown in the matter of entries, which points to the fact that the interest in the matter is increasing year by year. A step in the right direction has been made by throwing the mile bicycle race open to all comers.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

J C Brooks	1
S O'Keeffe	0
Captain Carnegy	0
H Cheetham	0
C M Ross	0
Lieut G A Beazely, R E	0

The distance thrown was calculated from the centre of a scratch line, and the thrower, in delivering the ball, was not to cross such scratch line. Three tries were allowed, and crossing the scratch counted as one try.

Brooks had an easy victory, the distance measuring 89 feet 2 inches.

150 FLAT RACE.

This handicap race was open to members of Bombay Gymkhana only. Eight started, with the following results :—

150 YARDS FLAT RACE, HANDICAP. (Members only.)

P F Fischer, scratch	1
J Pollard, 3 yards	2
W H Cole, 1 yard	3
G A Beazeley, scratch	0
T B Peterkin, 1 yard	0
A C Owen, 4 yards	0
B J B Stephens, 8 yards	0
V E Booth, 13 yards	0

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

This race being open to all-comers, fetched 19 entries. It was run in three different heats.

First and Second of each heat to run in the final.

First Heat.

A P Cody, Black and Yellow	1
R J Byrne, Telegraph Club, Yellow and Black	2
Pte Quate, Royal Irish Rifles, White	0
C D Patel, Pink, Yellow, and Red	0
Lce-Corpl Howes, Welsh Regiment, Blue and White	0
Pte White, Royal Irish Rifles	0

Second Heat.

H Chatten, Black and White	1
Pte Robinson, Loyal North Lanc Regiment, White and Black	2
J Leadbeater, White	0
Gunner Beeching, 24th Eastern Divn, R A, White	0
E A Good, Bombay Police, Canary and Blue	0
Corpl D E Howard, 2nd Middlesex Regt, White	0

Third Heat.

C Lillywhite, Parel Gymkhana, Blue and White	1
F Greene, Y M C A, White and Blue	2
Pte Whitby, Royal Irish Rifles	0
Corpl G Murray, Royal Dublin Fus, White, Green, and Black	0
Naik Faiz Ali Khan, 22nd Bo I, White	0
G Lyons, Parel Gymkhana, White	0
A G Boylette, Y M C A, White and Blue	0

FINAL.

Pt Robbinson	1
A P Cody	2
C Lillywhite	3

Time : 10 min. 4-5 Secs.

HIGH JUMP.

The next was an interesting item. Six had entered for the High Jump prize. E. O'Brien got the first place, the flight being 5 feet only J. Gannon, closely following, got second place.

E O'Brien	1
J Gannon	2
P F Fischer	0
C G Webster	0
A J O'Brien	0
Captain H R F Anderson	0

100 Yards Flat Race (School Boys).

Several heats were run, as twenty-three boys belonging to schools of the High Schools Athletic Association had entered for it.

The first and second runners of each heats were made to run in the final with the following results :—

Richard Hogan (St Mary's College)	1
Fazulla Abdulkader (Anjuman-i-Islam)	2
Framroz M Surti (Fort High Schoo)	3

¼ Mile Flat Race.

T Reed, Y M C A, White and Black	1
Lieut V K Birch, Royal Irish Rifles, White	2
W H Cole, Bombay Gymkhana, Dark Blue and Gold	0
Lieut E A Lang, Durham Light Infantry, White and Red	0
P F Fischer, Bombay Gymkhana, Black	0
Lieut F W Woodward, Loyal North Lanc Regt, White and Red	0

Time : 54 4-5 secs.

Reed came on very fast towards finish, Birch being only 5 yards behind.

1 Mile Bicycle Handicap. (Open to Members of the Y M C A, Bombay Gymkhana, Parel Cycling Club, and Bombay Cycling Club.)

Handicapper—Mr Pell, Bombay Cycling Club.

E Rivers Smith, scratch, North Road Cycling Club and Bombay Gymkhana, Black and Blue	1
A E Houfton, 30 yards, Bombay Cycling Club, Maroon and Blue	2
W M Chilton, 40 yards, Parel Cycling Club, White	3
W Penton, 30 yards, Bombay Cycling Club, Black and White	0
H O Coates 40 yards, Bombay Gymkhana, Black and Yellow	0
C F Smith 40 yards, Y M C A, White	0
J Millar, 50 yards, Bombay Cycling Club, Light Blue	0

For the first time since the inauguration of Bombay Gymkhana athletic sports no less than six of the cyclists faced the starter. Rivers Smith, who is one of the best cyclists in Bombay, had a very easy win. Houfton being given a good handicap, ran second, Chilton managing to be third best.

½ Mile Flat Race. (All Comers.)

This being open to all comers, had secured 15 entries. The competitors were all indifferent runners, and it took two minutes and 4-5 of a second for the first man to come to the finish from the start.

Lce-Corpl Howes, Welsh Regt, Blue and White	1
Sergt Dunbar, Loyal North Lanc Regt, White	2
Corpl D E Howard, 2nd Middlesex Regt, White	3
Corpl G Murray, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, White, Green, and Black	0
Cr-Sergt E C Mudge, Loyal North Lanc Regt, White, Black, and Blue	0
Lieut F W Woodward, Loyal North Lanc Regt, White and Red	0
Pte Moss, Royal Irish Rifles	0
R J Byrne, Telegraph Club, Yellow and Black	0
E A Good, Bombay Police, Canary and Blue	0
C Lillywhite, Parel Gymkhana, Blue and White	0
S O'Keeffe, Y M C A, White	0
Framji Cowasjee, Esplanade C C, White	0
C D Patel, Pink, Yellow, and Red	0
Lce-Naik Khan Singh, 22nd Bombay Infantry, White	0
Pte White, Royal Irish Rifles	0

120 Yards Hurdle Race.

A S Harris, White	1
Lt E O'Brien, 3rd Bluch Regt, Red, Green, and Blue	2
T B Peterkin, Bombay Gymkhana, Blue and White	0
T Reed, Y M C A, White and Black	0
P F Fischer, Bombay Gymkhana, Black	0
Lieut G A Beazeley, Royal Engineers, Red and Blue	0
C G Webster, Bombay Gymkhana, White and Grey	0

Time—16 3-5 seconds.

Tug-of-War. (Open to British Regiments, Royal Artillery Batteries, Men-of-war, or Clubs in India.)

Judge—Major G G Simpson, R A.

Out of the ten teams, the Bombay Gymkhana and Rangers Football Club having scratched, the remaining 8 competed. The semi-finals this afternoon will be between 3rd Company E Division, R. A., and the Middlesex Regiment and between 23rd Company Southern Division, R.A., and Royal Irish Rifles. The winners of the ties will pull the final.

¼ Mile Steeple chase.

(Open to Football-playing members only.)

C E Ayerst	1
W H Cole	2

Also ran A C Owen, Thorburn and Hudson scratched.

¼ mile steeple chase.

(Open to Native soldiers only.)

37 native soldiers belonging to Marine Battalion 10th Bo. 22nd I. 28th Bo. Pioneers, and 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent competed for this. Two heats were run, and the first four of each heat will run again for the final heat.

TUG-OF-WAR.

The Marine Battalion having successfully pulled away 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contigent and the 28th Pioneers coming over powerfully against 22nd Bombay Infantry, the two winners will decide their prowess this afternoon.

The band of the 22nd Infantry was in attendence, and played a selection of music which enlivened the proceedings of the afternoon, and made the sports more enjoyable. The following gentlemen formed the executive :—

Honorary Stewards : Brig.-Genl. W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., Messrs. A. F. Beaufort, R. S. Campbell, Cecil Gray, M. R. Jardine, W. R. Macdonell, F. C. Macrae, N. R. Oliver, Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., F. A. Prevost, H. E. E. Procter, G. K. Remington, Marshall Reid, Major G. G. Simpson, R.A., Capt. S. C. U. Smith, R.A., H. M. Steuart, and J. L. Symons.

Judges : Brig-Genl. W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., Capts. S. C. U. Smith, R. A., Major H. D. Olivier, R. E., Major G. G. Simpson, R. A., and R. S. Campbell. Referee : R. H. Macaulay. Starter : A. F. Beaufort. Clerks of the Course : H. M. Steuart ; H. E. E. Procter. Time-keepers : G. F. Lund ; C. F. Levick. Joint Honorary Secretaries : T. W. Birkett, and Lieut. A. J. Peile, R. A.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MR. HEMMING'S ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

THE NOTICE UPON MR. HEMMING DISCHARGED.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling presided at an adjourned sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions, yesterday.

Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General renewed his motion which he had made when the court rose on Wednesday last for the committal to jail of Mr. Hemming by reason of his having improperly addressed a witness, named Dr. Godinho, for the prosecution in the Fonseca murder case, immediately before the witness entered the witness-box. The matter had been standing over at Mr. Hemmings's request in order that he might be able to file his affidavit, which he had done on Saturday last. During the hearing of the matter the court and the galleries were excessively crowded by members of the profession and of the general public.

The Advocate-General then read the following affidavits :—

Dr. Louis Godinho, in his affidavit, said : I am a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, residing and practising in Bombay. On Saturday, the 5th October, I was waiting in the verandah of the High Court to be called as a witness on behalf of the Crown at the trial of Francis Xavier Fonseca for murder before Mr. Justice Starling and a special jury. Just as the court sat after the adjournment for tiffin, Mr. Hemming, the accused's solicitor, came up to me and said : "Do you know what you are doing. Are you thinking about it now ; you will think of it afterwards ; do you know that you may damn him ?" I said "I damn nobody. I wish that if Fonseca is innocent, he will get off and if I am asked so I will repeat it in the witness-box." I at once reported the matter to Inspector Fleming, who was standing some little distance from us.

Sorabjee Hormusjee, in his affidavit, said : I am a havildar in the Bombay police force. I was on duty on Saturday, the 5th October, at the Sessions court, during the trial of Francis Xavier Fonseca for murder before Mr. Justice Starling and a special jury. Just as the court sat after luncheon, as I was passing from the court into the verandah, I saw Mr. Hemming, the solicitor of the accused Fonseca, close to Dr. Godinho, who was about to be called as a witness for the Crown ; and I heard Mr. Hemming say to Dr. Godinho. "You are simply damning Fonseca, you know." I immediately reported the matter to Superintendent Brewin, who was then in court.

Mr. Harry Brewin. Superintendent of Police, in his affidavit, said : On Saturday afternoon, the 5th October, I was on duty at the Sessions court at the trail of Francis Xavier Fonseca for murder before Mr. Justice Starling and a special jury. A few minutes after the court sat after luncheon, police havildar Sorabjee Hormusjee came to me in court and reported to me that he had just heard Mr. Hemming say to Dr. Godinho ; "Do you know that you are simply damning Fonseca by your evidence." I immediately reported the matter to the Advocate-General, and, at his instance, went to Dr. Godinho to ascertain whether what had been reported to me was true. He told me that Mr. Hemming asked him if he was there as a witness, and on his replying in the affirmative Mr. Hemming said : "Do you know you are damning Fonseca." I then reported the matter to the Advocate-General.

Mr. H. J. R. Hemming, in his affidavit, said : On Saturday, at the rising of the court for tiffin, I went upstairs with Mr. Russell. I waited till he had had tiffin. I looked at my watch and said to him. "There is time for me to get my tiffin." He acquiesced. I went to my office and hurried back as the three-quarters of an hour had nearly expired. I went into court and looked round from the steps. The learned judge was not sitting, and Mr. Russell had not returned. I was very warm from hurrying, and went and stood in the doorway opposite the jury-box. Immediately after (I should think within ten seconds), the accused was being brought up, as I knew from the persons crowding to look over the hand-rail. Mr. Godinho went to the hand-rail near the top of the flight of steps with a smile. As the accused reached the top, Mr. Godinho with a broad laugh on his face, turned towards him, and then turned, and came direct to me, still with the same smiles, in a swaggering way. He appeared to be about to speak. I said : "This is disgusting," or "this is disgraceful" and turned from him to watch the accused into the dock. Mr. Godinho said something about hoping the accused would get off. I made no reply whatever. I felt disgusted at his conduct. I have had communications made to me, which induced me to watch the accused, and hence I watched him. I am willing to state them if asked, but I am advised they are irrelevant to the present enquiry. I did not see the policeman Sorabjee Hormusjee near me. I believe he was one of the numerous European and native policemen who escorted the accused upstairs, and I believe he went with him to the foot of the dock. In that case, he certainly heard nothing. My attention was not especially drawn to this policeman, but in any event his statement that he heard me say "You are simply damning Fonseca, you know" is false and untrue. Almost simultaneously Mr. Russell came into court, passed up the steps, and took his seat, myself closely following him. The learned Judge then took his seat. Dr. Fereira produced his prescriptions. Then, when the Advocate-General, on Mr. Godinho going into the witness-box, proposed to make a statement, I had not any idea of what is related to, and it was only afterwards, as the matter developed, that I understood it related to me. I immediately instructed Mr. Russell what had occurred, and at his request I made a short note of the occurrence. I never had the slightest intention of interfering with the evidence of Mr. Godinho. I did not say to him "Do you know what you are doing? Are you thinking about it now ; you will think of it afterwards. Do you know that you may damn him ?" With the exception of cross-examining him before the magistrate, and what is stated above, I have never spoken to him. When cross-examined before the magistrate, he appeared angry when asked about his character. He then stated that he had Fonseca's name entered in his books in full. Having detailed the facts, I now desire to repeat that I had no intention whatever of speaking about Mr. Godinho's evidence, and I did not do so. If in the opinion of this Honourable Court, it amounts to a contempt to repel his advances and express my disgust at his behaviour in the way stated, then, as in duty bound, I beg to express my apologies and regret. Hereunto annexed is the original memorandum made by me on the spot, and altered by Mr. Russell in his own handwriting.

The memorandum in question states : The accused was coming upstairs, and the people standing about crowded to the hand-rail to look over. Among them was the man Godinho. As the accused came to the top of the steps, Godinho's face broke out into a broad grin, and he swaggered towards me with his hands in his pockets, as I was standing in the doorway just opposite the jury-box, broadly grinning in my face. I said to him "this is disgraceful." He replied, "I hope he will get off." Without reply I turned aside to watch the accused up the steps into the dock to see he was not handled by the police. I did not refer to his evidence one way or the other, or to anything.

Andrew Benjamin Fonseca, in his affidavit, said :—On Thursday, 3rd October, I saw Dr. Godinho in the corridor outside the Session Court. He asked me if the accused had witnesses for the defence. I told him I would be one of the witnesses. Dr. Godinho then wanted to know the names of the witnesses, and especially asked me who they were. I told him it was not a fair question to ask me. I left him, and went and sat on a bench with Mr. B. Ferreira and Ignatius Baptista. He came behind me and talked, and I left.

Peter N. R. Gonsalves, in his affidavit, said ; I am a clerk to Mr. Hemming. On Saturday last, the 5th October, when the Sessions Court rose at mid-day, I went for my tiffin, and on returning to the court at about 2-30 p.m., Dr. Godinho met me near the first staircase. He began speaking to me and said :—"I say, Gonsalves, poor Fonseca, I pity to see him in that condition. I am willing to help him in every way if I am asked anything in Fonseca's favour, but don't

mention the police court case against me. I paid no attention, and walked up and took my seat. After a little while, Mr. Hemming came into court, looked round, and went and stood in the doorway opposite to the jury-box. Immediately after this, Mr. Russell came into the court and sat down, with Mr. Hemming following just after the court commenced. When it was stated in court that Mr. Hemming had interfered with Dr. Godinho, I remembered how Dr. Godinho wanted to talk to me; and I told him about it across the table.

The Advocate-General, in commenting on the affidavits, said, that the last two affidavits of A. B. Fonseca and P. N. B. Gonsalves were absolutely irrelevant to the present matter, and he apprehended that it would have been better judgment and better taste on the part of Mr. Hemming, if he had not filed those affidavits.

The Judge: Have you, Mr. Advocate-General, filed any affidavits in reply?

The Advocate-General, in replying in the negative said that the question before his lordship really turned upon the affidavits which had been filed on behalf of the Crown on the one hand, and by Mr. Hemming on the other. The question was what was said by Mr. Hemming to the witness at the time, and if his lordship thought that Mr. Hemming's account as to what occurred was correct, it would very much detract from the gravity of the offence, and the utmost that could be said against Mr. Hemming was that he was indiscreet in having used the words he had himself admitted. If the account which Mr. Hemming had given had been reported to him, he should not have considered it his duty to bring the matter to the notice of the court, regarding it merely as an indiscretion on the part of Mr. Hemming, which might have been overlooked. But if, on the other hand, after perusing the affidavits, his lordship were to come to a different conclusion, he (the Advocate-General) would be constrained to ask the court that, if Mr. Hemming, from failure of memory or unconsciousness, was not giving an accurate account of what occurred at the time, he was not in any way mitigating his offence, and again if it was to be regarded as a wilful mis-statement on his part, or what really did not occur, it constituted a very serious aggravation of his conduct. He submitted that there could not be any reasonable doubt in the mind of any reasonable person that Mr. Hemming did use the expressions in substance and in effect such as were sworn to by Dr. Godinho, and the English speaking havildar, Sorabjee Hormusjee. It was quite inconceivable to suppose that they would both on the spur of the moment have invented a story that Mr. Hemming should have made use of a particular expression. The whole occurrence took place in a very short time, and it did not appear that when Sorabjee came into court and reported to his superior what had taken place, he had any communication whatsoever with Dr. Godinho. As soon as Sorabjee heard the words, he entered the court and reported the matter to Mr. Brewin, and he (Sorabjee) had no opportunity whatsoever to compare notes with Dr. Godinho. Mr. Brewin for the first time after the occurrence asked Dr. Godinho as to what took place, and the latter told him in substance and effect the same words as had been been communicated to him by Sorabjee. Turning to Mr. Hmeming's affidavit the Advocate-General said that, though he denied the *ipsissima verba* which were imputed to him, he did not expressly deny that he said anything in substance to the same purpose. Referring to the several paragraphs in Mr Hemming's affidavit, the Advocate-General pointed out that there was no express denial that he used the words in substance and in effect as stated by the deponents for the Crown, against whom a previous conspiracy could scarcely be suggested. Unless Mr. Hemming had made use of the word "damn," it was impossible that both Dr. Godinho and Sorabjee should have an impression conveyed to their minds that such an expression had escaped the mouth of Mr. Hemming. The learned counsel, under the circumstances, felt bound to ask the court to conclude that Mr. Hemming did make use of the expression, and had committed the offence, which was of an extremely serious character, and the gravity of which was enhanced beyond measure by the position which he occupied as a solicitor of that court. No one knew better how to behave on such an occasion than Mr. Hemming, and the Advocate-General submitted that his lordship, on a consideration of the matter, would be of opinion that Mr. Hemming's misconduct was of a serious character. There was hardly a single authority to be found to satisfy the court that an interference with a witness was not a contempt of court. The learned counsel then cited the cases, among them being that of Welby vs. Steel (66, Law Times, 523 which was the latest case on the subject, in which Justice Kekewich held that the principle governing the case was that nothing should be said or done to interfere with the administration of justice). He also cited Brownlow vs. Philips (40, W., R. 220) and Shaw vs. Shaw (8, Jurist, N. S., 141), and proceeding to make further comments on Mr. Hemming's affidavit, referred to the last para. in which he had expressed his apology and regret, should the court be of opinion that it amounted to a contempt to repel Dr. Godinho's advances and express his disgust at his behaviour in the way stated. The prosecution, the Advocate-General said, had not the slightest desire to press unduly this matter against Mr. Hemming, which would serve not only as a warning to him, but also as a deterrent to others. It was considered imperatively necessary that after what had taken place during the trial Mr. Hemming's conduct should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. He left it entirely to his lordship to determine the precise form in which notice of that misconduct should be taken. He repeated that the prosecution had no desire whatever to do more than to maintain what was supremely important in the interest of justice, namely, an immunity from all interference with witnesses. Expressions like those imputed to Mr. Hemming would be frought with disastrous consequences, particularly in cases of murder, and would have a damaging effect on witnesses, who would shilly-shally and be deterred from giving a fair and true version of the story they came to depose.

Mr. Hemming, in arguing his case, said that the case resolved itself into two parts, firstly whether the facts alleged were true, and, secondly, if they were true, whether they amounted to any contempt of court. He would point out, in the first instance, that the Advocate-General had dealt most unfairly with his affidavit, and misrepresented it when he said that he (Mr. Hemming) had not specifically denied the expressions imputed to him. Referring to particular portions of his affidavit, Mr. Hemming asked what could be more explicit and emphatic denials than those mentioned in the affidavit. Notwithstanding all his protestations of wishing to be fair and not to press the case hard against him, the Advocate-General had either purposely or by accident left out those passages which were so explicit and emphatic on the subject. It was argued by the Advocate-General that what was done by Dr. Godinho and Sorabjee was done on the spot, and that was a good reason for a perfect accuracy of their statements. If that reasoning held good, he (Mr. Hemming) might say that his statement was also reduced into writing in court at the time the Advocate-General referred to the incident, and that statement, which bore a few alterations made by Mr. Russell in his own handwriting, was before the court. Mr. Hemming then pointed out the slight variations in the statements made by Dr. Godinho and by Sorabjee and Mr. Brewin, in which the word "damn" occurred. The Advocate-General stated that Sorabjee, the havildar, was in plain clothes, but that was not the fact. He saw Sorabjee in court with a long white coat, which had buttons similar to those used by the police, as well as a topee used by them, and he recognised him as a policeman. The Advocate-General had remarked that it was bad taste and bad judgment on his (Mr. Hemming's) part to have filed the two other affidavits in support of his contention, but that was only an astute way of getting rid of awkward facts. Dr. Godinho having gone to his clerk in order to avoid the cross-examination about his conduct in the police court, he made advances to him (Mr. Hemming), but he repelled such advances by making the observation alluded to in his affidavit. Mr. Hemming then referred to the evidence given by Dr. Godinho in the Sessions Court, which, he said, was sought by the prosecution to be corroborated by Dr Easdon, who was, however, not called as a witness probably because he would not support the statement made by Dr. Godinho, and proceeded to argue that Dr. Godinho was actuated with personal motives in the matter, and it was no wonder that he should attack him in the manner he did. It would have been futile and stupid in the extreme, surrounded as he was by policemen and by people passing to and fro, to go to the witness and address him in words which he absolutely and totally denied. Such a charge was easy to make and difficult to repel. It was said that language was given to conceal thoughts, but he did not think that he was in the habit of concealing his thoughts. He had frequently appeared before his lordship, and he asked if he ever made use of any language of that character. If he wanted to give a bit of his mind to the witness, he would have said so in so many plain words, and not by insinuations which he was never in the habit of doing. The Advocate-General had pointed out that he had not apologised for words, which, it was alleged, he (Mr. Hemming had spoken, but he took it that it would be dishonourable to himself to admit the use of the words, which he denied. Mr. Hemming then cited a few cases in support of his argument, and contended that even assuming that the expressions imputed to him had been used, they did not amount to contempt of court.

His lordship, in giving his decision, said that in the present case the Crown charged Mr. Hemming with contempt of court in having, as they said, addressed certain words during the trial of Fonseca, who had been convicted of murder, to a witness, who was about to give his evidence in the case. Considering the report which was made to Mr. Brewin, and by him to the Advocate-General, his lordship thought that whatever might be the result of the present application, he might mention that the Crown were perfectly justified in making that motion. The witness had stated that words had been addressed to him which seemed to be calculated to influence his evidence if he paid attention to them. His lordship thought that the witness was bound to report it to the police officer in charge, and the Advocate-General was quite right in taking notice of the same. After referring to certain portions of Mr. Hemming's affidavit, his lordship said that the first two expressions used by Mr. Hemming, though they might be described as indiscreet, did not amount to contempt of court, but if Mr. Hemming had stated "Do you know that you may damn him" with the intention of having some influence on the evidence of the witness, it would certainly have amounted to contempt of court. The only point, under the circumstances, his lordship had to consider was whether he was satisfied that it was proved that Mr. Hemming did use those words. The only corroboration was that of Sorabjee. There were slight differences in the words as they were repeated. Mr. Hemming, however, denied that he used any such expression, and as in a matter like this it should be proved beyond any doubt, his lordship felt that he could not come to a positive conclusion that Mr. Hemming did use that expression. If his lordship had come to that conclusion it would have been a serious matter, and he should have ordered Mr Hemming to jail probably for a fortnight. But not having come to that conclusion, and without saying that Mr. Hemming did not use that expression, he thought there was sufficient doubt in the matter; and he accordingly discharged the notice.

Mr. Hemming then applied for his costs.

The Judge declined to make any order for costs; observing that he had already expressed his opinion that Government were perfectly justified in making the application, and his lordship also expressed his opinion that he was not satisfied that Mr. Hemming did not use the expression. He had a doubt in the matter, and he gave Mr. Hemming the benefit of that doubt. If the story was true, Mr. Hemming had acted with great indiscretion, and had brought the whole thing upon himself.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

THE JURORS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will permit me to say a word in regard to the question of the alteration in the hour of the attendance of the jury. I do not see why the alteration in question should affect the special jury only. The common jury has to perform the most work, and if any alteration is to be made in the hour of attendance, I submit the convenience of the common jury should be considered in particular. I should like to point out, while on this subject, that it is time the jury list was a little more carefully revised and a more judicious selection made when settling the special list. It would be as well if the High Court authorities would consider the advisability of finding sufficient sitting accommodation for jurors. At present there is nothing like a waiting-room, and this can easily be provided by roofing over the unutilized space on the first floor. An entrance to the space can be made from the side of the main entrance, and with a roof on top of it and a few chairs, it would make an excellent waiting room, not only for jurors, but also for the many who visit the court premises on business. And yet another improvement might be effected by lowering the platform of the Criminal Court. By so doing a great deal more light would be admitted. I have observed that the scale, which had for some time disappeared from the hands of justice, has been restored, and I trust that in the name of that justice the High Court authorities will remedy these defects.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co's circular, dated Hongkong, Sept. 25, is thus summarised:—There has been hardly any very material change in the tenor of advices from Bombay. Very fair reports have been continuous of the Indian Cotton crop, and the condition of the American Cotton crop has been reported short well-nigh the same as last indicated. Quotation for Mid-American has consequently undergone very little of fluctuation, and it has been wired to-day at 4 3-8d. as against 4 11-32d, per lb. this day fortnight and the Manchester market has been only proportionately stronger. This has kept the prices of all yarns steadier here and at the most about a dollar higher than what they were during the last fortnight. English Nos. 22 and 24 have been quoted to-day at dols. 98½ to 100 as against dols. 97½ to 100 last quoted, but these rates are supported nearly by firmness at home. Indian threads, also supported the same way, met with an increase of dol. 1 in Nos. 10, 12 and 20, and of about dol 1½ in No. 16 as this count hardly remains unsold in stock both down here and up at Shanghai. Arrivals during the fortnight have been extremely moderate. Not more than 6,500 bales have arrived during the period, and this might have proved an incentive to purchasers for heavier transactions, but the present high rates have been an impediment in the way, as not only advices from the country markets have not been favourable for present high rates, but also dealers deem them as not likely to continue long, and they are looking forward for a better condition of the American crop in October or in November. This state of tension has led to business only in descriptions immediately wanted, and no forward transactions have been entered into. About 5,800 bales have been thus bargained for consisting of about

				dol.		dol.
1,500 bales of No.	20	sold at	77	to	87
900 " "	16	"	76	to	83 and 85
1,300 " "	12	"	67	to	75½
1 850 " "	10	"	65	to	73 and 78
250 " "	8-6	"	62	to	67½

leaving unsold stock after deducting about 4,800 bales shipped to Shanghai and Coast Port at 25,200 bales, consisting of about 10,000 bales of No. 20 - 300 of 16—2,000 of 12—12,000 of 10—and 900 of 8-6. Exchange on India is quoted at Rs. 195 wire are 195¼ post.

In Shanghai about 5,300 bales have been reported as having changed ownership at a rise of Tl. 1 to 1½ and in some special chops of Tls. 2. Advices from the consuming districts there were more favourable than in the South and consequently the speculative brokers were again in the market to the detriment of fair trade and paid such prices as kept regular dealers out of it. Sales comprise about 2,200 bales of No. 20—1,200 of 16—and 1,900 of 10. Unsold stocks are computed there at about 11,000 bales. No. 16 is reported to be very nearly out of stock and some exceptional prices were consequently paid for one or two approved spinnings of this count. Exchange on India during the interval mostly ruled at Rs. 267 wire and 267¼ post but at the close it has been reported at Rs. 269 wire and 269½ post.

In Japan local spinnings continue firm. Owing to dearness of Bombay and American Cotton the mills are reported to be working small counts. No. 16 is quoted there at $85 and Cooria No. 20 at $94.50.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—The Budget Committee attended to-day (Sept. 26) solely to the business of looking into estimates for the creation of a Colonial army. It was decided that the numbers of the force should be brought up to 34,229 infantry and 4,112 cavalry, making, until a greater force may be wanted, 38,341, in addition to a corps of marines numbering 26,000. Algeria is to be the training school of that army, which is to be exclusively made up, so far as the rank and file go, of Africans, natives of the Far East, and West Indians. There is already an Algerian Disciplinary Legion, and a Foreign Legion, numbering upwards of 10,000. These corps are made up of deserters seeking refuge in France, of bad characters, of unruly Arabs, and so on. They are all treated like convicts rather than soldiers. The Budget Committee seems to believe that after this great force is once set on foot, the Mother Country will not be at any further expense to keep it up. What a weapon such an army might be in the hands of an ambitious adventurer, wanting to make himself a dictator by a *coup d'etat*! Nobody really believes that this army is to cost France nothing, but it does not always do to tell the whole truth about such an arrangement until people are used to it. General Dodds is spoken of as the future Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial forces.

THE *Spectator* prints a good story of absent-mindness, relating to an amiable Irish judge, now no longer on the bench. Among other amusing tales told of him, it is said that on the occasion of a "Bar dinner" he went upstairs to dress, but did not reappear. The company sat patiently for some time, till at length, just as their hunger was getting the better of their manners, and an emissary was being despatched to hunt up the missing judge, his lordship appeared, and explained with many apologies that, imagining he was retiring for the night, he had undressed and got into bed. After an hour's snooze it suddenly struck him that he had not yet dined, on which hurried down to his guests.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, dated 18th September, 1895, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 18th September, 1893, in regard to the sale of Municipal land on the Connaught and Sussex Roads; and recommending that the frontages for buildings on the south side of Connaught Road, on the north side of Sussex Road, and on the east side of Parel Road be again put up for sale by auction. The Commissioner, in his letter, dated 30th ultimo, said that out of eighteen plots only one plot at the junction of Parel and Connaught Roads had been sold by auction at Rs. 13-8 per square yard. Tenders were then invited as an alternative, but only one tender for the purchase of a certain plot was received, and the offer in the tender being Rs. 8 per square yard, i.e, one rupee less than the reserved price, he (the Commissioner) agreed with the Executive Engineer that the plots be put up for sale again by auction without any conditions, except that the sale should be subject to the sanction of the Corporation.

On the motion of Mr. K. M. Shroff, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, it was resolved to put up the plots of land again for sale by public auction.

COUNSEL'S OPINION ON THE LIGHTING OF NAWIWADI LANE.

The Corporation next proceeded to give further consideration to the petition, dated 30th July, 1895, from Mr. Ballajee Canoba and others relative to the lighting of Nawiwadi Lane, and resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 7th August, 1895, thereon, and also letter to the Secretary, dated 5th September, 1895, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding joint opinion of counsel. The joint opinion of counsel (Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity) has already been published in these columns.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the Commissioner's letter and counsel's opinion be recorded. He said that he was glad to see that after all those members who were of opinion that the Corporation had power and discretion under the Act to sanction the lighting of the private streets were supported by the opinion of counsel. Although counsel's opinion was not in favour of his (Mr. Mehta's view) he regretted to see that disputable matter was introduced into the case submitted for their opinion. There was, however, one consolation to them that the president's ruling could be set aside by the High Court, if it were illegal.

The resolution was put to the vote and agreed to.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna had given notice of his intention to move in reference to the question, that the resolution of the Corporation, dated 18th July last, be rescinded and the lighting of the Nawiwadi and Kandawadi be continued as heretofore, but the consideration of the motion was allowed to stand over.

THE POLICE CHARGES.

The Corporation considered interim report by the Committee, appointed on the 22nd April, 1895, to prepare and forward a representation to Government regarding the police charges, recommending that the monthly instalment of Rs. 30,000, *plus* Rs. 1,240 per mensem paid by the Corporation to Government on the basis of the budget grant of Rs. 4,00,000, should be calculated on the basis of Rs. 5,00,000, being the amount payable to Government and increased to Rs. 41,666-10-8, subject to deduction of monthly rent charges, about Rs. 1,250; also recommending that the payments since the commencement of the current year should be adjusted on the same basis and the deficiency on the past instalments, amounting to 30th September, 1895, to Rs. 62,560-5-1, be made up; adding that it will be necessary for the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 1,00,000, for the current year. These payments would be without prejudice to the claims of the Corporation on Government for the reduction of the charges payable by the Municipality. The report was signed by Mr. G. W. Roughton; the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta; Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal; Mr. D. E. Watcha; the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. P. W Cuffe; and Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta it was resolved to act according to the recommendations in the report.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE TIME OF HOLDING CORPORATION'S MEETINGS.

In accordance with the notice of motion given by him, Mr. P. W. Cuffe moved that the president be asked to consider the advisability of fixing 4 p. m. for future meetings of the corporation. In support of his motion Mr. Cuffe said that the proposal was the outcome of the suggestion of the president, who had, however, on a previous occasion said that the power of fixing the time lay with the president of the meeting. To the members of the mercantile community the devotion of their afternoon from three to five o'clock to public duties was a great sacrifice. The convenience of the members, who devoted their time to public duty, ought to be consulted, and he believed that the change would find favour with most of the members. If the time of holding meetings was fixed at four o'clock, it would to a certain extent mitigate the inconvenience and hardship to the members of the mercantile community. Mr. Sondernath D. Khote seconded the motoin. Dr. De Monte proposed as an amendment that the hour of holding the meetings be fixed at nine o'clock in the evening. Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bomanji Master said that the present arrangement had worked excellently since the existence of the Corporation. They had very seldom to adjourn their meetings for want of a quorum.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit was in favour of the present arrangement. He remarked that work from sun-rise to sun-set was a hardship in itself.

The Hon'ble Mr Javerilal said that past experience showed that there was no necessity for a change. Many members would like to have recreation after hardwork during the day. Some of the members had to attend the meetings of the sub-committees of the Corporation after the meeting was over, and it would be a hardship on them if they were called upon to attend committees' meetings after six o'clock.

Dr De Monte's motion was first put to the vote, but rejected by, an overwhelming majority.

Mr Cuffe's resolution was then put to the vote, but there being a tie, the fourteen members voting for the change and the like number of members voting against it, the president gave his casting vote in favour of the present arrangements being continued. Mr. Cuffe's motion was declared to have been rendered nugatory. Mr Cuffe demanded a poll, but the president said that it would not be of any value as the final decision rested with him.

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

FURTHER CAPTURE OF BUDMASHES AT INDORE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—At Burwah, in the Holkar State a set of burglars from Jeypore, with headquarters in the city of Indore, broke the wall of a Bunia's house and removed property, worth Rs. 1,569. This gang is headed by one Umedsing valad Khadsing, resident of Jeypore—, for sometime in the service of British Thaggi and Dacoity Department, and now residing at Indore without any plausible reason or without following any known profession. Hearing of frequent burglaries at Sanavad, Burwah, and other stations, in the Indore State, Raosaheb B. A. Gupte started in search of them, and after setting a close watch in certain suspected quarters succeeded in arresting Jainaran, Ramchandra, Shivnarayan, and Sheolu in a rendezvous outside the city with implements of house-breaking in their possession. Further investigation led to the arrest of the leader, with his wife, and three purchasers of the stolen property. The clever wife was found in possession of silver bars concealed upon her. The case was tried before the Burwah magistrate, and three of the accused sent to various terms of imprisonment, but the leader and his wife escaped for want of sufficient proof, and Raosaheb Gupte and his deputy, Mr. Paroolkar, have since taken to task two of his minor subordinates. This gang was organized by the Jeypore "budmashes" who usually started from Indore by evening trains to different stations, committed burglaries in the Indore territory, and started back for Indore by the morning train to get the gold and silver ornaments so obtained melted through a goldsmith, residing in the British territory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 13.

10 p.m.	81·5

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	90·3
4 p.m.	89·5

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.,

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

SEVEN EXECUTIONS.

Seven men were beheaded at Kucheng on Sept. 16 for complicity in the massacre at Hwa Sang. The executions were witnessed by Consuls Mansfield and Hixson.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

HOW THE MASSACRE WAS PLANNED.

A correspondent writing from Foochow on Sept. 12 says: In my last letter I told of the capture by some Home-guards of Minchiang Chek, the man who led the Vegetarians to Hwa Sang on the night of the massacre, and of his being brought to Kucheng on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. On the following day he was brought before the court, and made a full confession. The following is a careful translation of it as it was taken down, word for word, as it fell from his own lips. I omit most of the Chinese names as they are without general interest:—

"I am 47 years old, and reside in the 11th township of the Minchiang District. My parents died several years ago. My wife is also dead. I am the eldest of three brothers, and am a doctor and brazier by trade. At the age of 26 I became a Vegetarian, my name being proposed by Ding Nuong Ming of the Iong Bing Prefecture. On the 9th of the 12th moon of last yea I came to Kucheng, and induced eight men (names given) to join the society. They had all been opium smokers and were cured of the habit by me. According to one of the fixed rules of the Society each of them paid 1680 cash as an initiation fee. After this the leader of the sect gave me a new name, calling me Buo Heng.

"The Vegetarians are divided into nine companies of which I belong to that known as Ling Kung. When worshipping we present the following eight kinds of things:—Melon seeds, candy, red dates, black dates, peanuts, oranges, dried melons, and dried leng keng or dragon's eyes. The leng keng is the symbol of the Vegetarians.

"On the 7th of the 6th moon of the present year I was taken to see one of our instructors, who was then at Gung Sang Kuoi (a mountain about five miles from Hwa Sang). There I met Do Cio I (the bearer of the flag at the massacre) and several others, and we discussed plans for tearing down the Christian churches.

"On the 8th of the 6th moon (the massacre was on the 11th) about thirty of us met in a monastery on Kung Sang Kuoi. At that meeting three plans were proposed:—(1) To go to the village of Dang Deuk and rob the house of a rich man there; (2) to kill the foreigners at Hwa Sang; and (3) to tear down the foreign houses in Kucheng city. Being unable to decide. Dang Gau Gau, a fortune-teller and our leader, took three pieces of paper on which he wrote the three plans proposed writing one on each, and rolled them into little balls. He then took two incense sticks as chop sticks, and three times in succession picked out the ball on the paper of which the words, 'Hwa Sang,' were written. This was done on the two following nights, and always with the same result. Our leader then commanded us to go with devoted hearts to Hwa Sang and carry out the sentence. (The massacre took place early the following morning.) Before starting three others (names given) and myself saluted the flag, and the rest saluted it immediately afterwards. Over a hundred of us met together that night. Do Cio I took the flag, Jek Hu Diek took a gun, and I took a three-pronged spear. When we reached Hwa Sang a horn was blown as the signal to begin. The first foreigner we saw was a young lady, eighteen or nineteen years old, standing at the back door of one of the houses. I rushed at her immediately and stabbed her in the back with my spear. She fell down and died. Having killed her I went to a Chinese house where there was another foreign lady (Miss Hartford of the American Methodist Mission) and tried to stab her in the neck. Unfortunately, her servant saw me. He rushed at me immediately, struck me, and took away my spear. Wounded, I returned to one of the upper houses (English) where my companions were, and called two of them to carry me back to Kung Sang Kuoi in a foreign sedan chair.

"To the question of Dr Gregory, 'Did any of the Vegetarians of Hwa Sang tell you that this Chinese house was occupied by a foreign lady, and if so who are they'? He replied 'On the 4th of the 6th moon I went to Hwa Sang where I met two Vegetarians, (names given) and they told me that the house was occupied by Americans this year. These men are, Hwa Sang villagers, but they did not go to Kung Sang Kuoi.' To another question by Dr. Gregory, 'How many men started from Kung Sang Kuoi,' he replied 'Over a hundred, but when we reached Hwa Sang there were not over seventy. Most of the Vegetarians returned to their houses after the massacre, the rest returned to Kung Sang Kuoi.'

"To the question 'Why did the Vegetarians want to kill the foreigner,' his answer was, 'Because it was rumoured among the people that after a while the Vegetarians and the Christians would come into conflict.' He described the ceremony of saluting the flag as follows:—'We bring our palms together, and kneel down five times before it to worship heaven, earth, the Emperor, our parents, and teachers, after which we kneel three times to salute our brothers, other relatives, and friends.'

"To the above he added 'Some time ago I went to a temple on the Island just above the long bridge at Foochow, and met the headman Buo Lu, who was 87 years old. He is now dead. I knew that there was a meeting then because Buo Lu had announced it and distributed a list with the names of the Vegetarians.'"

RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION OF A COMMISSIONER.

It would be difficult to find a more thrilling confession than the above. That meeting on the mountain was a fitting prelude to the terrible events which followed. The lonely temple with its solitary keeper, the leader of a band of murderers, in the presence of his confederates, slowly picking out the little paper ball, the words on which condemned so many to so terrible a death, it would be difficult to imagine a more tragic or more awful scene. No wonder one of the Commissioners writes: "I could have thrust a sword right through his heart then and there without as much tremor as I had in listening to his bold confession." It disposes effectually of the shameless plea put forward by the Chinese after every massacre and riot that the criminals are rebels, for whose conduct the government is not responsible. These men were not rebels, but murderous wretches whose hearts were filled with hatred of the foreigners, and whom the officials and especially the arrant coward who until recently was Viceroy of this Province, and who now disgraces by his presence the Province of Canton, could easily have put down. When the Government at Peking sets out in earnest to find the high-placed villains who are responsible for this awful massacre, it will find them in the Viceregal palaces of Canton and Fukien.

DUPLICITY OF THE PREFECT.

On Monday, I wired you that on the previous Tuesday the Prefect had secretly liberated eleven of the prisoners. I should have said Thursday. The facts were these, and they show how utterly impossible it is to put the slightest confidence in the word of a Chinese official; they also show how immense are the obstacles the Commission has to contend with, and how the energy of a fearless man overcomes them. Before the joint sessions of the Court began it was agreed between the Foreign Commissioners and the Chinese officials that all the prisoners should be tried before the full court, and that none should be released without a formal acquittal. Notwithstanding this the Prefect secretly liberated nine of them on Thursday. On Friday, Colonel Hixon, the United States Consul, in full session of the Court, asked the Prefect the reason for this breach of contract, and demanded the re-arrest of the prisoners. The Prefect replied that he was convinced of their innocence and that they were guaranteed by the Lieng Kak, or Home-guards. He also promised their re-arrest in ten days, but it was demanded within five. Now comes the significant part of the story; in the afternoon of that very day it was proved by two witnesses that two of the eleven men were directly implicated in the massacre, and that one of the two had carried off a great load of plunder, from Hwa Sang! No one will be surprised that among the Chinese at Kucheng there are ugly rumours to the effect that it was not the supposed innocence of the prisoners that led to their release by the Prefect. This man's power to liberate must by this time be at an end, for Hsu Taotai, who left here on Sunday, must have reached Kucheng before now. On Tuesday, the 3rd, the Prefect handed to the Consuls a list of thirteen names of prisoners whom the officials considered deserving of death and whom with the Consuls' consent, he proposed to recommend to the Viceroy for immediate execution. After the most careful consideration by all the members of the Commission eleven of them were chosen, the remaining two being reserved for further examination. These eleven, therefore, are only awaiting the Viceroy's approval to pay with their heads the penalty of their awful crime. The immediate execution of some of the guilty is necessary for more reasons than one. In the first place the fact that no one has yet been punished is widely commented on among the people and the vicious and ill-disposed of every class are beginning to whisper that the murder of a Foreigner is a matter after all. These men need a severe lesson it is necessary to teach them, and to teach them promptly, that the life of an unoffending foreigner is sacred, and that the taking of it is a crime which will be visited with swift and certain punishment. Again the crowded condition of the jails is a source of extreme danger, and the congestion should be relieved by the immediate execution of those of the criminals whose guilt is beyond doubt, and who can be of no further use to the court as witnesses.

THE SKID ON THE WHEEL.

In one of my letters I said that there were evidently malign influences at work blocking at every step the progress of the Commission. If a recent report be true one of the influences is that of the President of one of the great colleges in Foochow. He is a Kucheng men and now well advanced in years. The story is that some time ago, when the Vegetarians were in trouble a certain second degree graduate at Kucheng, whose name is well known, wrote to the President asking him to help them. The letter then went to the Viceroy and asked him to sent up a Deputy, instead of despatching soldiers as requested by the Magistrate. The Deputy went, was met and bribed by the graduate, and returned to Foochow with the report that the Magistrate had lost his head, that the trouble amounted to nothing, and that there was no necessity whatever for sending soldiers. The result was that the Magistrate was dismissed, and the literary gentleman and his Vegetarian friends made him pay them three hundred dollars and submit to some most humiliating conditions. I am not in a position to guarantee the truth of the above report, but it comes to me from a source which I consider extremely reliable. It is interesting as showing the possible ramifications of the Vegetarian Society, and that there may be high-placed criminals or their friends whom the officials are afraid to touch. It shows at least what the Chinese who tell it consider true, and after spending thirteen years of my life in China I can see nothing whatever in it inherently improbable.

THE QUESTION OF TORTURE.

I regret to see that much is being made in some of the papers of the appplication of "torture" to some of the witnesses at Kucheng. So far as my information go no severe torture has been applied. This matter cannot be fairly considered from a Western standpoint only. Chinese prisoners expect it, and it is the only method of getting from most of them the truth. Most of our troubles in China come from our treating her as we would treat one another. Until we realise thoroughly that we are dealing with treacherous Oriental despotism which is absolutely incapable of appreciating the principles of truth and honour which prevail in the West we shall be China's dupes. And what is true of the Government is true of a large propotion of the people, and at times like these we must resort to some of the methods which they consider legitimate among themselves. Corporal punishment as a means of extracting evidence from an unwilling witness is one of them, and when nothing else will avail it should be used with out the slightest hesitation. It should be remembered, however, that in no case have the foreign members of the Commission asked that torture be applied. They have simply been present when it was applied and could not well leave. When I thing of the terrible story of the Hwa Sang massacre, I confess I have no tears to shed over the sufferings of a Chinese prisoner, and no heart to weigh too nicely sentimental considerations. Few are the innocent among that crowd of imprisoned wretches at Kucheng, and if by accident, the bamboo is laid undeservedly on the backs of some of them, let us consider it as one of the unavoidable results of this appalling massacre, and support the Commission to the utmost in the difficult task of securing the punishment of the guilty.

LATEST NEWS OF THE COMMISSION.

Dr. E. H Hart and Mr. Star have just come down from Kucheng. They report but little that is new, since the Court did not sit on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Hsu Taotai had arrived just before they left, but they did not learn what his powers were. A few additional details of Ming Chiang Chek's evidence may be of interest. At the fatal drawing on the mountain the words written on the little pieces of paper were seen only by the fortune-teller who wrote them, and he undoubtedly wrote the same on all. This man's chief object was plunder, for everything taken from tho houses was given to him after the massacre. The slayer of Mr. Stewart is a young man so mild in feature and in manner that he looked incapable of so horrible a crime. He said that Mr. Stewart attempted to defend himself and closed with him, but another Vegetarian coming to his aid he killed Mr. Stewart immediately. Ming Chiang Chek admitted, after being so accused by another witness, that he killed Mrs. Stewart. This wretched man made his whole confession without the slightest manifestation of fear or shame. He spoke of the part he took in the slaughter as of something to be proud of.

Dr. Hart will return to Kucheng in a few days, but Mr. Star has come down to stay.

THE IMPUDENT CONDUCT OF HSU TAOTAI. HARASSING THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

Writing from Foochow on Sept. 16, the same corespondent says: Unless patience is inexhaustible the time for action has come at last. Great Britain and the United States can no longer continue parleying on the settlement of the Hwa Sang massacre and the punishment of the murderers, and maintain their self-respect. An ultimatum should be presented to China demanding an answer within a specified time or let her take the consequences. In former letters I have given more than one example of the shameless duplicity of the Chinese officials in the conduct of this case, but the one I write of now overtops them all.

On Wednesday last, at 6 p m., Hsu Taotai, whom the Tsungli Yamen had appointed special Chinese Commissioner, arrived at Kucheng. He had been expected for several days, and it was hoped that he would come with powers so full that the investigation, which had been dragging along wearily for three weeks, would be expedited, and the murderers of the women and little children of Hwa Sang brought to speedy punishment. On Thursday afternoon he sent his cards to the Consuls with a brief note saying that he would call at 10 o'clock the next morning. At that hour on Friday, therefore, he called with his interpreters, and Chu, the Deputy who went up with the first Commissioner on August 13. All the foreigners, except Dr Hart and Mr Star, who had returned to Foochow on the previous day, were present to receive him. A parley began which lasted until tiffin. They first discussed a proclamation which the District Magistrate had issued a few days before in which he discriminated unfairly against the native Christians. He said that Vegetarians and Christians might enter the Leing Kak or village guards, but that before Christians entered they were to be examined carefully to learn in what year and what month they had entered the Church. As the heads of the village guards had no right to make any such enquiry formally, it caused a great deal of anxiety among the Christians, and was interpred by their enemies as a sign that the magistrate was opposed to the Christians and would wink at attempts to persecute and harass them. On the demand of the Consuls the Taotai promised at once to recall them all and issue new ones himself, calling on all to respect law-abiding citizens of any belief. There is great doubt, however, in the minds of the Chinese as to whether he will do so, at least at present.

The Consuls again demanded that he forbid the Vegetarians entering the Leing Kak till the Consuls and the Chinese Authorities were satisfied that they were worthy of the privilege. After much discussion he agreed to this also. One of the reasons for making this demand was this. Late on Thursday evening Dr. Gregory received a letter from a perfectly reliable source saying that a certain village guard composed of Vegetarians had seized and beaten a native Christian, and threatened to torture him if he did not ask for the release of a certain Vegetarian leader whom he (the Christian), as a member of the Lieng Kak of his village, had helped to arrest, and who is held in prison at Kucheng. As it was impossible for the poor man to do anything, his position was a perilous one, and I do not know whether he is released from it yet. This case with all the wild anti-Christian talk now indulged in and the threats openly made to kill the Christians when the Commission has gone, showed what was to be expected if persons known to be Vegetarians were allowed the same rights and privileges as others.

THE TAOTAI'S POWERS.

These two questions disposed of, the Consuls took up the matter of the Taotai's own appointment, his powers and his relation to the Commission. The only thing he had in the nature of credentials was a few lines written on common Chinese paper, without a seal and without an envelope, such a thing as no teacher in China would receive from a scholar, and no master would accept from his servant. He claimed, however, that his powers were plenary as regards the settlement of all claims arising out of the Hwa Sang Massacre, and that he could act in entire independence of either the Viceroy or Peking. His "credentials," however, gave him no such power, and where he got it nobody knows. Practically, as will be seen, he was given only power enough to bargain with the Consuls, and after learning how many heads they wanted, proceed to strike them off immediately. Justice did not enter into the consideration at all; it did not make the slightest difference to him whether those whom he beheaded were guilty or not. The claim that he had full powers to deal with the case could not but be welcome news to the Consuls, who had so long been dealing with a powerless Prefect, but his next sentence showed his real position, and was another evidence, if another evidence were needed, of the perfidy of China. He said he could not execute a single convict or in any way begin the expiation of the terrible massacre till everything was agreed upon. When asked to explain this he replied that he could execute ten or a thousand Vegetarians provided their execution would satisfy the demands of the Foreign Governments. The Consuls replied that they had instructions to see that the execution of the murderers took place, but that with this their power ended. The Taotai then said he could not and would not execute a single prisoner, however guilty he might be, however thick his hands might be coated with the blood of innocent Europeans, until he could be assured that with the fall of heads all demands ceased.

WHAT WILL THE POWERS DO?

This then is what the Chinese Government meant by sending a special commissioner to Kucheng! And he was sent at the special demand of the Foreign Ministers! What position now will these representatives of England and America take in the face of insult so gross and of perfidy so shameless? Will their governments allow them longer to continue as suppliants at the gate of the Foreign Office in Peking? How long must they stand there as beggars for justice, objects of scorn to the Chinese, and pity to their own countrymen? Of course the work of the Commission is at an end for the present, and it may be seriously asked if, in view of such treatment, it would not be better to have it immediately recalled. The Consuls have wired to their Ministers for instructions and are now awaiting their replies. I close as I began by saying the time for parleying has gone; the time for action has come. Two British men-of-war came here last evening, but others should follow, and then the immediate execution of the murderers be insisted on within a given time. Nothing will be done without force and the threat of using it. Every day's delay makes the case more serious, and renders further outbreaks probable. Everything appeals to our Government for action, the silent graves of the dead in the little cemetery at Foochow, the safety of the living in every province of China. National interests and national honour, justice long delayed, and sufferings long endured, all alike cry out that the time for parleying has passed, that the day for action—prompt, sharp, and decisive—has come.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

DEFEAT OF THE PARSEES.

ON Friday the Parsees concluded their first innings for 147, the last three wickets falling for nothing. They had thus to follow on, being 151 behind Simla. In their second innings they began badly, losing two wickets for 11 runs, three and four for 18. Then Gagrat and Raja made a stand, raising the score to 72, when the game was stopped for lunch. On play being resumed Raja was caught at point off the first ball bowled. Billimoria joined Gagrat, who was playing in fine form, and 54 more runs were put on before the sixth wicket fell. Writer was clean bowled at 109, and it seemed as if the Parsees would be beaten by an innings. But Reporter ran up 21, while Gagrat hit freely, and 159 was signalled before the batsmen were separated. Gagrat was bowled by Rawlins when he had made 81—an excellent performance. The innings closed for 167. Simla had then only 17 runs to make to win, and these were knocked off in ten minutes. Play was continued till 5 o'clock, as a considerable number of spectators were on the ground. Bush and Heaton batted in first-class form, both hitting freely.

SIMLA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bush b Machliwalla	48	not out	41
Fegen c Gagrat b Writer	99		
Rawlins b Machliwalla	7		
Wigram run out	8		
Beresford b Raja	15		
Barnes b Writer	12	not out	5
Watson b Writer	0		
Bonham-Carter c Gagrat b Writer	26		
Fox b Machliwalla	0		
Heaton not out	33	l-b-w b Billimoria	29
Hensman c Bapasola b Writer	23		
Extras	27	Extras	2
Total	298	Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Billimoria	5	1	16	0
Machliwalla	14	0	65	3
Writer	22	3	77	5
Bapasola	13	3	45	0
Raja	13	1	40	1
Gagrat	5	0	28	0

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Machliwalla c Barnes b Wigram	4	c Beresford b Rawlins	0
Kapadia c Wigram b Barnes	3	b Bush	2
Bapasola run out	2	b Bush	4
Gagrat c and b Wigram	4	b Rawlins	81
Raja not out	41	b Wigram	16
Reporter st Bonham-Carter b Barnes	6	b Rawlins	21
Mistry run out	10	not out	4
Billimoria c Rawlins b Barnes	47	b Wigram	15
Writer b Bush	20	b Fegen	2
Panthaki c Fegen b Bush	0	c Bush b Rawlins	3
Daruwalla b Rawlins	0	b Rawlins	2
Extras	10	Extras	17
Total	147	Total	167

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wigram	28	9	50	2
Barnes	22	7	58	3
Fegen	6	1	19	0
Bush	2	0	7	2
Rawlins	2	1	4	1

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wigram	9	2	28	2
Barnes	5	2	19	0
Bush	12	1	34	2
Rawlins	14	6	45	5
Fegen	6	0	26	1

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE IMPERIAL PRODUCE STAKES.

THE Imperial Produce Stakes of 5,000 sovs., the nominator of the winner to receive 300 sovs., the nominator of the second 150 sovs., the nominator of the third 100 sovs., the owner of the second 300 sovs., and the owner of the third 100 sovs., out of the stakes; for the produce of mares covered in 1892, to run at two years old; colts 9st.; fillies and geldings 8st. 11lbs.; a winner of 400 sovs. to carry 5lbs., twice of 400 sovs., or once of 900 sovs., 10lbs. extra: those got by sires publicly advertised as having served (season 1892) thoroughbred mares at less than 100 guineas allowed 3lbs., at less than 50 guineas, 5lbs.; at less than 25 guineas, 7lbs.; at less than 15 guineas 10lbs., to be claimed at the time of naming; six furlongs, on the straight course. 236 subs., 23 of whom declared forfeit. Closed November 14, 1892. Entrance 1 sov., the only forfeit if struck out to Messrs. Weatherby only, by the Tuesday after Goodwood 1893; if not then struck out a further subscription of 5 sovs. each; if left in after the first Tuesday in October, 1894, a further subscription of 15 sovs.; if left in after the last Tuesday in March, 1895, a further subscription of 20 sovs. The Directors reserve to themselves the power of distributing any surplus amongst the horses placed by the judge.

Mr W G Stevens' colt Teufel Cannon	1
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's colt St Frusquin Finlay	2
Mr J B Wood's filly Abeyance Bradford	3

The winner, who started at the remunerative price of 100 to 15, won by half a length in a field of fifteen starters.

DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

The Duke of York stakes (handicap) of 5,000 sovs. by subscription of 60 sovs. each for starters; second to receive 300 sovs., and the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes; winner (selling races excepted) after September 5. at 0-45 p.m, 5lbs., of any race value 400 sovs 7lbs., twice of 400 or once of 1,000 sovs. 14lbs extra; "Jubilee" Course, one mile (65 subs., 32 of whom declared).

The highest weight accepting being 8st. 8lbs., it has been raised to 9st., and the others in proportion.

Mr A Cone's Missall, 4yrs, 6st 9lbs Wall	1
Col J Lloyd's Count Schomberg, 3yrs, 6st, 10lbs, Grimshaw	2
Mr C J Blake's Rockdove, 4yrs, 6st 11 lbs Ward	3

Won by half a length; seventeen started, the price of the winner being 20 to 1 against.

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES.

The Cesarewitch stakes, a handicap of 25 sovs. each, 10ft., with 500 added for; three-year-olds and upwards; winners of a handicap after September 5th at 0-45 p.m., 5lbs of one value 450 sovs. 10lbs. the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 out of the stakes; entrance 5 sovs., the only forfeit if declared. Cesarewitch Course (two miles 2 furlongs 35 yards) (93 subs, 45 of whom declared.)

The highest weight accepting being 8st. 13lbs., it has been raised to 9st., and the others in proportion.

Mr C J Blake's bk or b f Rockdove, 4 years, 6st 10lbs, Ward	1
Mr A Taylor's ch c Bard of Avon, 4 years, 8st 3lbs, (inc 16lbs extra), Loates	2
Col J Lloyd's ch c Count Schomberg, 3 years, 6st 9lbs, Jones	3
H H the Prince of Wales' b or br c Florizel II, 4 years, 9st	0
Mr C S Newton's b c Dumbarton, 4 years 8st 7lbs	0
Mr Hamar Bass' b c Aborigine, 5 years, 8st 5lbs	0
Mr E Hobson's b m Indian Queen, 4 years, 7st 8lbs	0
Mr C D Rose's b c St Hilaire, 4 years, 7st 7lbs	0
Mr Gottschalk's b m Cypria, 5 years, 7st 7lbs	0
M Aumont's b m Dormeuse, 4 years, 7st 3lbs	0
Lord Ellesmere's br c Villiers, 3 years, 7st 1lb	0
Mr J M Hanbury's br c Lord Drummond, 3 years, 7st	0
Mr Ellis's ch f Opera Glass, 4 years, 7st	0
Mr W M G Singer's ch c Telescope, 3 years, 7st	0
Lord Durham's b c Son-o-Mine, 4 years, 6st 13lbs	0
Capt Aikin's b g Banquet II, aged, 6st 1 lbs	0
Mr Dobell's ch c The Rush, 3 years, 6st 11lbs	0
Sir J Duke's b c The Corsican, 3 years, 6st 10lbs	0
Mr E Bonner's ch h Merrywise, 5 years, 6st 9lbs	0
Mr Jersey's ch f Bride of The Sea, 3 years, 6st 5lbs	0
Mr T Phillips' br c Reprobate, 3 years, 6st 5lbs	0
Mr A Cohen's ch f Vic, 3 years, 6st 5lbs	0
Mr J Cannon's ch h Argonaut, 5 years, 6st 2lbs	0
Mr J V Lawrance's b f Seek and Find, 3 years, 6st 1lb	0

Won by half a length, Bard of Avon finishing a length ahead of Count Schomberg. The betting was 10 to 1 against Rockdove, 20 to 1 against Bard of Avon, and 25 to 1 against Count Schomberg. Son-o-Mine was favorite at fives, but ran nowhere in particular. (Winner trained in Ireland.)—"Asian."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MANY gas-consumers will like to have more particulars of the alleged invention of M. Denayrouze, which is said to increase the illuminating power of gas about fifteen times (!) That is something worth going for; but we know nothing more about it than is given in the following paragraph, and we preserve an open mind:—In his lamp M. Denayrouze employs a spherical-shaped metallic body, and a mantle capable of being raised to incandescence. In the body of the lamp is fixed a tiny motor, which works a ventilator, and which receives current from a couple of small accumulators. The electrical energy required is said to be only one-third volt and one-tenth of an ampere, and to be sufficient to force a current of air through the mantle and to cause the gas to burn with remarkable brilliancy. The burner is said to consume seven litres of gas per carcel, and lamps have been made having an illuminating power of 800 c.p. The fan, or "ventilator," is not new, as it was applied years ago in the "Empress" lamp, and was driven by clockwork; but it was used then to dispense with chimneys to the lamps—not to increase the illuminating power of gas "fifteen times."

Professor Bunge, in the course of a paper on iron as a medicine, read before the German Congress of Internal Medicine, has been ventilating some ideas which are as much matter of general science (and therefore extremely important) as they are details connected with the physician's domain. He is strong on the point that iron should reach our blood through the medium of our food, rather than through the druggist's specialties. Iron, as everybody knows, is a food element absolutely essential for the proper constitution of the body. It is as rigidly demanded by the plant as by the animal; and it is from plants that Professor Bunge shows we should chiefly receive our iron supply. Spinach, he tells us, is richer in iron than the yolk of of eggs, while the yolk contains more iron than beef. Then suceed apples, lentils, strawberries, white beans, peas, potatoes, and wheat, these substances being given in the order in which they stand as regards the plentifulness of their iron constituents. Cow's milk is poor in iron, but, as balancing this deficiency in the food of the young mammal, it is found that the blood of the youthful quadruped contains much more iron than the adult. Thus, in a young rabbit or guinea pig one hour old, four times as much iron was found than occurs in these animals two and a half months old.

Bisulphide of carbon, 160 parts; guttapercha, 20 parts; caoutchouc, 40 parts; insinglass, 10 parts. This cement is dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. If the rent is very big, apply the cement in layers. Bind up the rubber tyre lightly with thread, let dry for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, cut off the thread, and remove the protruding cement with a sharp knife, which must previously have been dipped in water.

Tellurium is found in small quantities all over the United States, commonly combined with gold, silver, and bismuth. When present in ores of silver and gold, it renders their reduction by the process of amalgamation impracticable, so that smelting has to be resorted to. Copper bullion sometimes contains telurium. Even when amounting to only 1-400 of 1 per cent., it renders the copper so brittle as to be unfit for the finer uses, though it is good enough for castings. Tellurium forms a remarkable alloy with aluminium. When the two are melted together in certain proportions, they suddenly combine with a loud explosion, forming a very brittle substance. This substance, when dropped into water, gives forth a peculiar and abominable odour. The same odour is communicated to the breath of anybody who swallows a small quantity of the alloy. The smell, in fact, is one of the worst producible in the laboratory, surpassing even sulphuretted hydrogen. Recently many experts in the science of chemistry have been trying to break it up, being convinced that it is in reality not an element but a compound of several elements unknown. A peculiarity of tellurium is that a bit of it as big as a pin's head mixed with a pound of gold will make the latter as brittle as glass.

The Echo Organ at Westminister Abbey, which Mr. A. D. Clarke of yachting fame some time ago undertook to provide, has now been fixed in the triforium above Tennyson's monument, and is almost completed. The new instrument is electrically connected with the main organ, and the same engine supplies wind to both. The electric wires by which the connection is made are carried from the organ to the echo instrument encased in a small leaden pipe, while a larger pipe taken up through the roof gives the connection between the bellows and the echo pipes. A new key-board has been added to the already complicated main organ (making five manuals in all), and there are electrical contrivances in great variety, by means of which couplings and stops are put into or out of action. Despite the distance separating the two instruments, the effect of touching the keys on the new manual is instantaneous, and the echo organ is as sensitive in responding as is the main instrument.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, M. Chauveau read a remarkable and important paper on the regeneration of the nervous substance. It is generally believed that the nervous centres are not regenerated after their destruction, but physiologists are not quite agreed on the point. Chauveau has put it to the test by removing the lobes of a monkey's brain, and producing total blindness. Four months afterwards the animal began to see, and several months later could move about. The operation took place on the 19th of February, 1893, and by the 24th of April, 1895, that is, in about two years, Chauveau opened the trepan-holes by which he had removed the lobes and found that all the space formerly left empty was refilled by a substance in which he recognised the presence of pyramidal nervous cellules and nervous fibres, in short, by a nervous substance.

The new lobes were not merely a fresh growth of fragments of the old lobes left behind, for the entire lobes had been removed. According to M. Chauveau, we have here a new fact, which demonstrates the possibility of nervous regeneration when the nutrition is conserved in the organ. A second operation was made, and the new lobes removed, and again after four moths the monkey shows signs of renewed vision. We regret to say the monkey is to be sacrificed when the new brain grows. It has served M. Chauveau so well that we think its life ought to be spared.

The caves, or subterranean refuges of France are now the subject of exploration, and while most of them date from historic times, others, like that of Bretigny, near Charters, are evidently Old Gaulish or Pre-Roman retreats. Some of these caverns are natural, others artificial, and of the latter is the cave of Naours, near Amiens. It is, in fact, an old quarry, which, however, according to the researches of the Abbe Danicourt, has been worked so as to make a refuge of the galleries. These are made according to a certain plan. Wells have been dug, and breathing holes bored to the surface of the soil.

The Abbe Danicourt has set a good example to other country clergymen in discovering and exploring this cave. He succeeded in interesting his parishioners in the matter, and by their free labour, given in their spare time, re-opened the closed entrances of the cave, and thoroughly explored it. Among his discoveries thus far is an old subterranean channel of the Naourde river. Acting on the advice of M. Martel, the well-known author of a recent work on caves, the Abbe is pursuing his investigation of this natural aqueduct.

M. Le Comte, an Algerian naturalist, recently observed a brown viper (v. brachyura) fascinating a small bird, a "traquet" (Saxicola rubetra), which seemed to be quite helpless, unable to fly away, yet terribly frightened, and not only uttering plaintive cries, but agitating its wings and shaking the bush on which it was perched. The viper slowly approached it, and doubtless would have killed it had not M. Le Comte interfered and slain the viper, on which the bird flew away.

The Meteorological Council have arranged to supply storm warnings by telegraph to 25 of the most prominent headlands on the British and Irish coasts, in addition to the warnings now sent to ports and harbours. These will enable the keepers of lighthouses in telegraphic communication with the rest of the country to display signal cones and warn passing vessels of the approach of heavy weather.

M. Denayrouze, a French inventor, claims to increase the illuminating power of a gas lamp fifteen times, by sending an artificial current of air through the flame. A mantle raised to incandescence, as in the Welsbach and Auerbach lamps, covers the jet, and a small fan or ventilator worked by a weak electric current forces a current of air through the mantle, thus increasing the brilliancy of the light.

Touching the recent experiments with the steam siren in America during which it was found that a zone of silence at the sea-level encircles the siren, it appears that a paper was formerly communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, on this very subject. The neutral zone is more or less distant from the siren according to the height of the siren on the shore, and is about 3,000 yards wide.

The "Photosphere," a useful pocket "magazine" camera well-known in France, and serviceable to tourists and explorers, has recently been improved by the addition of a device by which the plates can be changed and twelve pictures taken by a simple adjustment, resembling that of the "photojumelle," or photographic field-glass. The entire apparatus is in metal, and very portable. It was employed by Captain Binger during his last African expedition.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3496 tons, Captain P H Croise, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (1st October) with a general cargo and 6058 tons of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,455 tons, Captain A Houghton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (30th September) via Cochin, with a general cargo of coal, coconut oil and 2 deck passengers.

THE s s Glenmoor, 1,903 tons, Captain F Fair, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, (14th September) with a cargo of 3000 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain D Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, (1st October) with 99 cases opium, a general cargo, 194 horses, 37 syces, and 41 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Cathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E B Beatson, Mr C G Young and 75 deck.

THE s s Castle Eden, 1,526 tons, Captain R Hill, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Mauritius, (30th September) brought a cargo of sugar and 38 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Essack M Sulleman.

THE Hall Line s s Wistow Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain Barclay, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool, (15th September) brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Richardson, Mr Beatson, Mr Beecher, Mr Lamb, Mr Webb, Mr Ware, Mr Nairn, Mr Young, Mr Batt, Mr Lane, Mr Cross, and Mr Sairle. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Batse and Co.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W Frame, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (12th September) via Liverpool, with a general cargo, one horse and the following passengers:—Mrs W E Wright, two children and ayah, Mrs Conroy, and 3 chidren, Mrs Duncan, Miss M Prior Miss A D Anderson, and Miss Stella Franklin The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

BURMA—RAGOON RIVER.

Alteration in position of Spit Light Vessel and Buoys.

Information has been received through the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 28th ultimo. that the spit light vessel is placed 390 yards to the N. 17° E. of her former position in 28 feet reduced.

The spit tongue buoy is placed is 28 feet on the following magnetic bearings from the buoy.

Eastern Grove Light-house, N.N.E. 1-3 E.

Obelisk at Elephant Point, N.W. 1-3 W;

The spit upper buoy is placed in 20 feet reduced on the following magnetic bearings from the buoy:

Eastern Grove Light-house, N. 50° E.

Obelisk at Elephant at Point, N. 66° W.

The spit tongue has wasted away to 28 feet reduced and moved to the southward.

The least water at middle ground is 20 feet at north end."

"GULF OF ADEN.—NORTH SHORE.

Aden Harbour.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 27th ultimo, that on and from the 1st of October 1895, the two lights on the Morbat Shoal Light Vessel will be shown 8 feet apart instead of 3 feet."

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Mormugao Harbour.

Information has been received from the Agent to the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited, dated 2nd instant, that the red buoy marking the Mormugao Rock was replaced on the 27th of September 1895, and that the red light at end of breakwater has been shown nightly since the above date."

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Karachi Harbour Buoy replaced.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi, dated 1st instant, that the 'black outer can buoy' referred to in Notice to Mariners No. 50. dated 29th June last, issued by Bombay Government, was replaced in the same position on the 1st instant.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Murray	1373	Elliott	Dunkirk	21-10	F Muir & Co
D	Castle Eden	1525		Not fixed		W & A Graham
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Mauritius	19-10	H S Sidick
H & J	Taif	892	J·mes	Not fixed		H C Jooeub
K	Bahaduri	828	Keyzer	C,Mandvi	19-10	Shepherd & Co
N	Golden Cross	1944	Thames	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
O	Courland	760	Adams	Porebunder	20-10	D Abdeola

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Ponani	543	Fakeera	Mangalore	14-10	Shepherd & Co
	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Bhownugger	15-10	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oriental	3085	Gadd	London	19-10	P & O Co
3	D. Balduino	3048	Canepa	Genoa	17-10	C Barboro
4	Rohilla	2216	Hemming	China	17-10	P & O Co
6	Khedive	3892	Daniel	China	Not fixed	P & O Co
8	Maria Valerie	2644	Fellner	Kobe	21-10	A Lloyd's
10	Drachenfels	1600	Kenning	Karachi	16-10	Glade & Co
13	Wistow Hall	2139	Barclay	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
16	Ileafee	370	Ally	Aden	15-10	N B Ahmed

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Rema .... 2727 .... M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Glenmoor (s)	Fair	Barry, Sept 14.
	Cy. of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Glasgow, Sept 12.
	Okhla (s)	Houghton	Calcutta, Sept 30.
	Mobile (s)	Miller	Busreh, Oct 1.
	R. I. M. S. Waren Hastings	Chandler	Rangoon, Oct 5.

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Maria Valerie, for China.

" Courtfield, for Liverpool, London, Havre, &c.

" Oriental, for London, &c.

" Drachenfels, for Hamburg via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.

8 Arabia s .... Read .... Glasgow, Aug 27.

Warora s .... Anderson ... Mauritius, Sept 20.

9 Kutsang s .... Payne .... Hongkong, Sept 23.

Maroa s .... Adams .... Singapore, Oct 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8.—Steamers Avals, Longships and Matiana.

Oct. 9.—Steamers Malda, Goorkha, Chancellor and Scindia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.

9 M. Meanatchy s ... . Rangoon.

Clan Camerons ... . Coconada.

Oct. DEPARTURE.

8 Culna s........ ...... Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th each month.

Bhamo route to China interrupted within the British frontier and also in or near Tingyueh.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Cable Maranham Para interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Mails for Bangkok close at Singapore at 4 p.m. on the 15th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	—	..	0 p.m.	—	—
Teheran	14	2	34 a.m.	...	26
Suez	14	3	0 a.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 14th October, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	...	6
" Karachi	...	9	...	1
" Madras	...	28	..	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10.

Reed, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Belgaum.

OCTOBER 11.

Cockerill, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, enroute, to Deolali, from Belgaum.

OCTOBER 12.

Todd, Capt, Ms, 2nd Yorks Regt, on leave, from Wellington.
Homley, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Infy, on leave, from Bannu.
Swaine, Lt-Cl, Punjab, XI Hussars, from leave, from England
Pitman, Capt, Punjab, XI, Hussars, from leave, from England.
Hutchinson, Lt, Bengal, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Boileau, Lt-Col, Bengal, I S O, on furlough, from England.
Thomson, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, from Cashmere.

OCTOBER 14.

Boucher, Capt, Bengal, 1st Hants, on leave, from Ranikhet.
Smith, Lt-Col, Bengal, R I Fus, on promotion, from Allahabad.
Hare, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Wana.
Cheales, Lt, Bengal, East Lanc Regt, on duty, from Lucknow.
Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, East Lanc Regt, on leave, from Dalhousie.
Barff, Lt, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, on leave, from Jhansi.
Salmon, Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd Infy, H C, on leave, from Ellichpur.
Brownrigg, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Dunscombe, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Mackenzie, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Walter, Major, Bo, 7th Hussars proceeding, to Depot, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 11.

Waters, Surg-Lt, Bengal, I M S, to join, to Calcutta.
Windsor, Surgn-Lt, Punjab, I M S, on duty, to Abbottabad.
Shaw, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Derbyshire, to join to Benares.
Turnbull, Surgn-Lt, Punjab, I M S, on duty, to Abbottabad.

OCTOBER 12.

Monks, Surgn-Capt, Begal, 14th B Lancers, to rejoin, to Saugor.
Sangdon, Lt, Bengal. Sussex Regt, on leave, to Saugor.
Orr, Lt, Punjab, R A. on leave, to England.

OCTOBER 14.

Porter, Major, Bengal, R E, to join, to Meerut.
Hooton, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
King, Surgn-Lt, Bo. I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Standage, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Hughes, Surg-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Khandalla.
Croster, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th October, 1895.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th October, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, October 5th.)

The following postings and transfers of officers in the Forest Dept are ordered.

Mr H G Young, Depy Consvr of Forest, on return from furlough, to the charge of the Kamrup Forest Division.

Mr H S Ker-Edie, Depy Consvr of Forests, on relief by Mr H G Young, to the charge of the Darrang Forest Division.

Mr D P Copeland, Depy Consvr of Forests, on relief by Mr H S Ker-Edie, to remain in charge of the Lakhimpur Forest Division.

Furlough for one year and two months is granted to Lieut D Herbert, I S C Asst Commr, from 15th Nov 1895 or the subsequent date on which he is relieved of his special duty under the Inspr Genl of Police Assam.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, October 9.)

The Hon Mr J A Bourdillon, offg Commr of the Burdwan Division is allowed leave for one month.

Mr H C Williams is appointed to act as Commr of the Burdwan Division during the absence, on leave, of the Hon Mr J A Bourdillon, until further orders.

Mr E Lister, Asst Magte and Collr, Muzaffarpur, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the 24-parganas district.

Mr H F T Maguire, Magte and Collr, on leave, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Dinajpur.

Mr C A Bell, offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on leave, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Balasore, during the absence on leave of Mr Brajendra Nath De.

Mr J E Webster, offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on special duty, is appointed to act temporarily in addition to his own duties, as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Depts, during the absence of Mr W Egerton, on leave.

Lieut Col H Boileau, Depy Commr, Jalpaiguri, on leave, is appointed to be Depy Commr of Singhbhum.

Mr R H Renny, offg Depy Commr of Jalpaigur, on leave, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr J H Temple is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Midnapore district, on being relieved of his present appointment as offg Magte and Collr of Purnea.

Capt S McPherson, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for four months.

Mr S C Hill, Professor, Hughly College, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months on medical certificate.

The Rev J L Peach is appointed to act as Chaplain of St James,s Church, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave of the Rev W J Wickins.

The Rev S S Scott, Chaplain of St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Barrackpore.

The Rev B Kitchin, Offg Chaplain of St Thomas's Church, Calcutta, is appointed to be Chaplain of St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore.

The Rev G M Davies, Chaplain of St Barrackpore, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Howra.

Brigade-Surgn-Lieut-Col C J W Meadows, offg Civil Surgn Burdwan, is allowed special leave in India, for six months, from date on which he availed himself of the leave.

Surgn-Lieut-Col J O'Brien, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Surgn, Medical College Hospital, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Surg-Major A Tomes, offg Civil Surgn of Muzaffarpur, is appointed to act as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Surgn, Medical College Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of Surgn-Lieut-Col J O'Brien.

Surg-Capt R Bird, Resident Surg, Medical College Hospital is appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, and 2nd Surg, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave, of Surg Maj R H Charles.

Asst Surg Behari Lal Chakravati, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Resident Surg, Medical College Hospital during the absence, on deputation, of Surg-Capt R Bird.

Surg Lieut Col C H Joubert, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month and ten days.

Surg-Capt F G Drury, offg Civil Surg of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as professor of Midwifery, Medical College Calcutta, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Surg Lieut Col C H Joubert.

Mr W H Ridler, Acting Sr Master, Pilot, is granted two months' privilege leave.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

29-91—Payne G and S—Doongersey Dayal and others vs Charles Agnew Turner—In person—Part heard.
575-94—Wadia and G—Carsetjee Rustomjee Soopariwalla vs Cowasjee Hormusjee Soopariwalla and another.
376-95—Framjee M and M—Maganlal Purbhoodas vs Nusserwanjee Navrojee Jeewalla.
395-95—Edgelow and G—Cowasjee Cursetjee Dubash and others vs Ruttonjee Bomonjee Dubash.
430-95—Ardesir H and D—Jan Mahomed Jaitha Pabain vs Fatmabai and another—Mansukial D and J.
434-95—Edgelow and G—Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat and another vs Moolamji Hoosein Valad Baba Faki.
445-95—Bland and N—Motilal Becharda and others vs Hurkissondas Purbhoodas.
455-95—Little and Co—Hurjeewan Vussonjee vs Radhavahod and another.
458-95—Bhaishunker and K—Shett Varjiwandas Madhowdas vs Shamrao Narayen Lano and others—Chalk W and S.
464-95—Ardesir H and D—Bai Veerbai vs Lukhmansey Dewsey and others.
465-95—Bicknell M and M—Moolbai vs Lukhmansey Dewsey and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

46-95—In person—Zohorabai vs Esmalli Soobhan and another.
47-95—In person—Kanthai Bungoo Purdasi vs Byjnath Gopal.

Postponed Long Causes.

319-94—Payne G and S—Gowar Hemraj vs Hybati Anandrao Kalekar—Jehangier Dorabji—Part heard.
294-95—Muljee and R—Mulraj Khatao vs Runchordas Gooculdas and others—Little and Co—Part heard.
509-92—Roughton and B—Bayabai and others vs Essa bin Dawood and another—K D Shroff.
174-93—Roughton and B—Bayabai vs Essa bin Dawood—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

471-95—P N Pleader—Karimbhai Walad Malikbhai vs Suleman Lakha.

For Judgment.

230-95—Hiralal M—Jamsetjee Eduljee Treasurywalla vs Bai Rahimabai—Tyabjee and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

689-93—Mansukial D and J—Ruttonji Bapubhai and others vs Nicabhai Harribhai and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.
398-95—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta vs Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry—Brown and M.
323-95—Brown and M—Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry vs Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mistry—Wadia and G.
147-95—Thakoredas D and C—Nathoobhai Bhoja and another vs Jawerbai and others—Balkrishna V N K
242-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Philip Far and others vs Annoo Gonsalves and another—In person.
358-94—Bland and N—Bhikhabai Rattonchand vs Pragjee Vulubjee—Muljee and R.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Raojee vs Purshotum Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.
480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Begmahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman and others—Little and Co.
554-94—Framjee M and M—Bai Aimai vs Balkisondas Narrondas—Ardesir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

225-94—Bicknell M and M—Nurseydas Karamchand vs Chotamal Ocdhowjee and others—Ardeshir H and D

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

423-93—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardesir H and D—For Counsels Reply.
188-95—Daphtary and F—Mool hund Oodhavdas vs L A Watkins—James Peace.
664-94—Little and Co—Venayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee and another vs Gooro nath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.
490-93—Thakoredas D and C—Hajee Oosman Rahimtula vs Bhicajee Jeejeebhoy—Nanu and H.
638-94—Ardesir H and D—Charles Agnew Turner vs Hormusji Manockji Dada Chanji—Nanu and H.

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For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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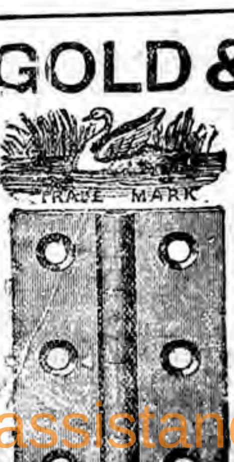


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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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Afflicted with Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Convulsions, Bruises, Strained Muscles, Pains in Joints, Aches and Sprains, Eczema, Burns, Toothache, Faceache, Boils, Ulcers, Mosquito Bites, Scorpion Stings, and all kindred ills and complaints.

Only quite recently has this marvellous remedy been before the public. During this short time the marvellous cures that have been effected, and the shoals of important testimonials that have been received, have been absolutely unprecedented in the history of the world. Homocea forms a medicine chest in itself, and is absolutely invaluable in every household.

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

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REJECT SUBSTITUTES
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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HEALTHY BILE.



When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in its early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has in innumerable instances PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

"Dear Sir,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I [illegible] upwards of 15 years. [illegible] I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it. On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly. ANGLO-[illegible]

Cathedral Square, W., October 26, 1894.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK



The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For IN[illegible] HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "That the Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.



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The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully; Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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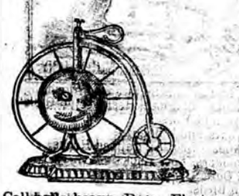
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FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

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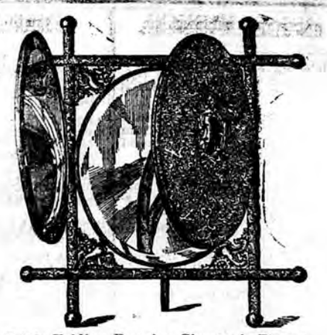
Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.



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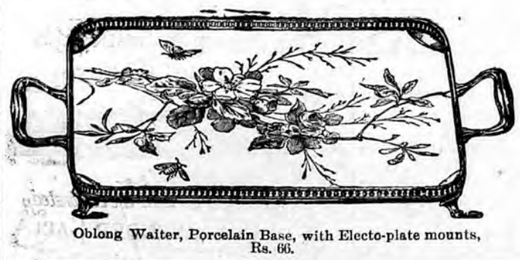




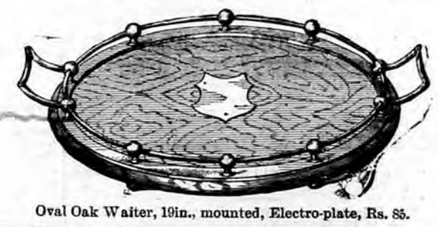
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